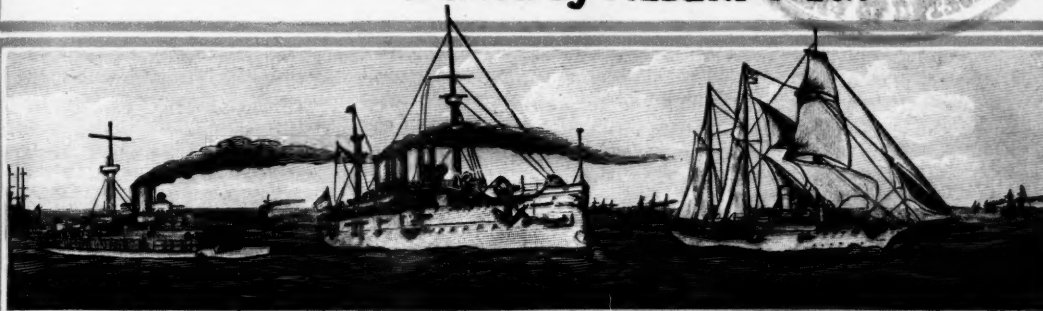


THE AMERICAN MONTHLY Illustrated REVIEW OF REVIEWS

May

1902

Edited by ALBERT SHAW



Cecil Rhodes, the Man and the Empire-Maker

1. A Character Sketch by W. T. Stead. Profusely Illustrated
2. South Africa's Great Man and His Bequest to Americans. Dr. Albert Shaw, in "The Progress of the World." With Pictures
3. Various Views of Cecil Rhodes. In the "Leading Articles of the Month"

Our New Navy

By Rear-Admiral George W. Melville.
With Pictures

A Forecast of the Year's Conventions

Georgia's Educational Center

By Leonora Beck Ellis. Illustrated

The Fallacy of Exporting Wheat

By Charles C. Bovey

Kálmán Tisza, the Builder of Modern Hungary

By Eugene Limerdorfer. With Portrait

The Prohibition Movement in Canada

By John P. Gerrie

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EDITED BY ALBERT SHAW.

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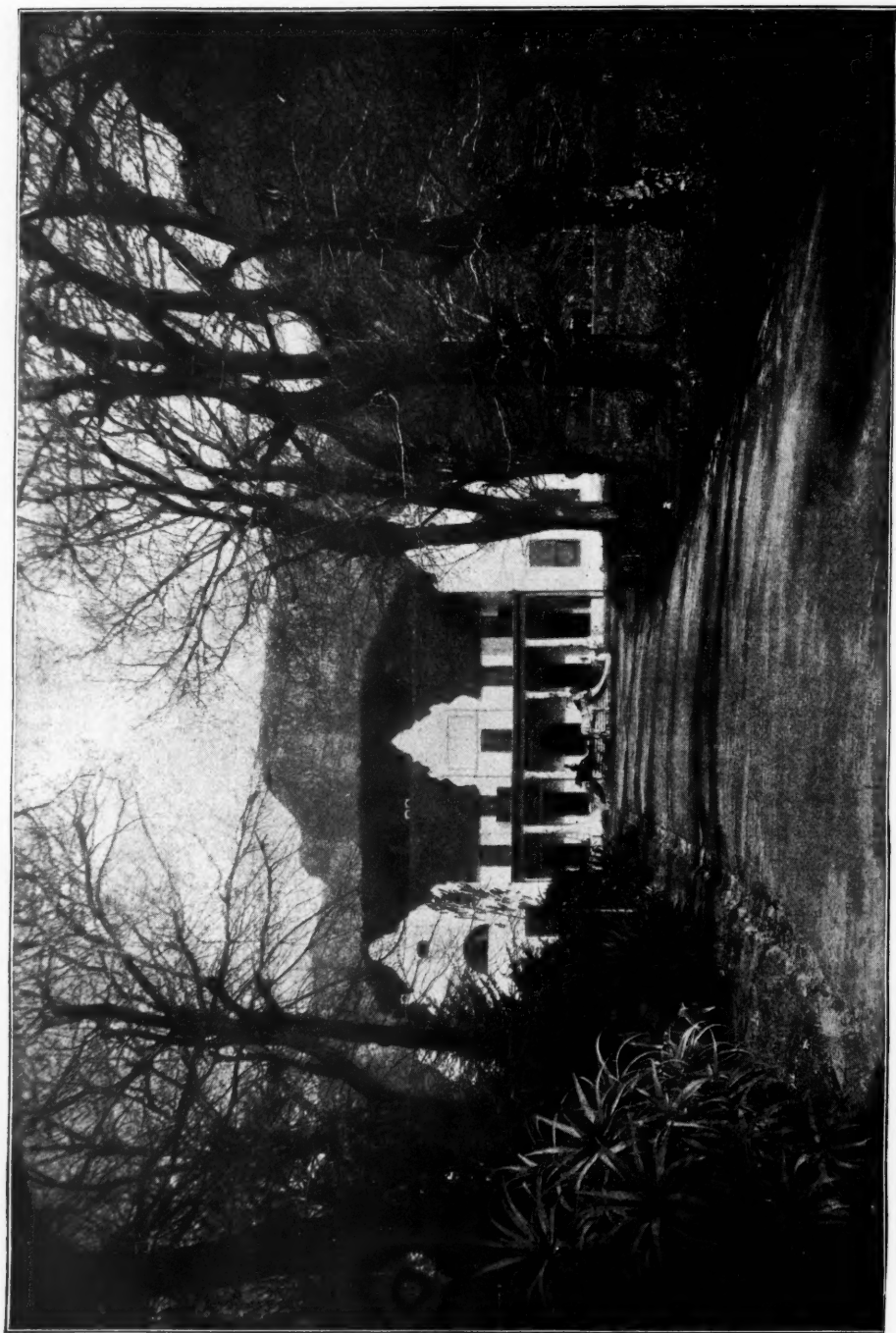
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CECIL RHODES' FAMOUS HOME, "GROOTE SCHUUR," CAPE TOWN, SOUTH AFRICA.

THE AMERICAN MONTHLY

Review of Reviews.

VOL. XXV.

NEW YORK, MAY, 1902.

No. 5.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

South Africa's Great Man. Cecil Rhodes, more than any other man, was responsible for the fact that South Africa has of late played a large part in the world's affairs. For a year or two his health had been in a very precarious state, although he continued to direct affairs of great magnitude. He evidently preferred that his health should not be made a topic of discussion, even privately among his friends, much less in the public press. He died on March 26, near Cape Town, of a disease of the heart, at the age of forty-eight. He was the son of a Church of England clergyman, and on account of consumptive tendencies had joined an older brother in South Africa while in his teens. He had returned to England year by year to spend his summers at Oxford, and had thus finished his undergraduate studies and taken the Oxford bachelor's degree. Meantime, long before he had completed this series of summers spent at college, he had, in South Africa, passed through the stage of a young health-seeker and mining prospector, and had become a man of wealth and marked promise. He

had early identified himself with the diamond-mining industry at Kimberley, and eventually succeeded in bringing about a consolidation of the diamond interests there under conditions which resulted in his becoming a large stockholder in the resultant corporation, and its directing spirit. These early experiences had brought him into relations with all the racial and political problems of South Africa. He had come to know the Dutch element well,—in Cape Colony, in the Orange Free State, and in the Transvaal. He had been compelled to give thought to the question how to deal with the native African tribes. He was in a position to be one of the first to take advantage of the discovery of gold in the Transvaal, and he became the organizer of profitable gold-mining corporations in the Johannesburg neighborhood. Meanwhile, he had gone to the provincial parliament of Cape Colony as a member for the Kimberley district, and had assumed the position of prime minister, holding his political strength by virtue of an alliance with the Dutch element led by Mr. Hofmeyr.

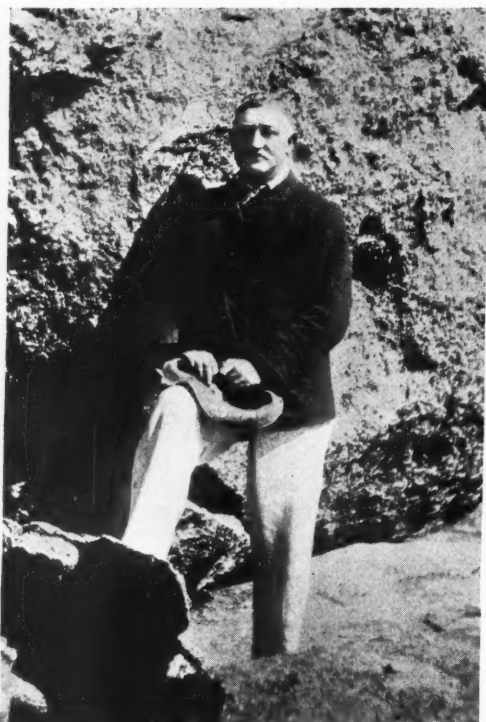


MR. RHODES' ENGLISH BIRTHPLACE.

(In this house, at Bishop Stortford, Mr. Rhodes was born on July 5, 1853.)

His Point of View.

Mr. Rhodes was a man of bold conceptions, and, within certain limits, of a reflective and philosophic mind; but he was, above all things else, a man of action. His point of view had been formed early in life. This point of view might be summed up in the expression that he believed that in our period, and for some time to come, the best work for the world was destined to be done by the English-speaking peoples. Holding this conviction without a single doubt or misgiving,—and being, as we have said, above all things, a man of action,—he reached the conclusion that the best thing he could possibly do would be to preempt additional ground for the growth of the British Empire, to foster the federation of that empire, and to promote such relations of intimacy and good will, if not of closer connection, between the British Empire and the United States as would enable the great English-speaking commonwealths



A RECENT PORTRAIT, TAKEN IN THE MATOPPOS, WHERE MR. RHODES WAS ENTOMBED.

to influence the world as a moral unit, even if not as a single political entity. All this he believed would make for the best progress of the world in peace and order, and in a worthy and enduring civilization and culture. Although he never visited the United States, he became greatly interested in the working of the American Constitution, and he looked upon the American federal system as the best the world had ever seen. He perceived that the Canadians had united the separate British colonies of the northern half of the American continent upon a plan similar in its large political aspects to that of the United States, and that the Australians were following the same example.

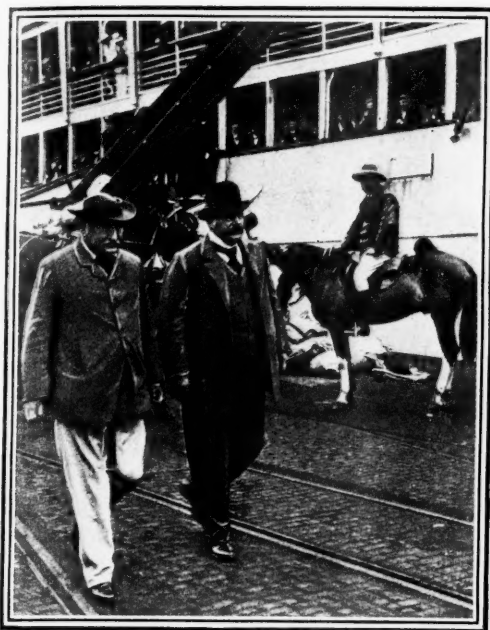
*His Exploits
in Africa.*

It was his ambition to create a confederated South Africa as contented and independent as Canada and Australia, with the same kind of connection with Great Britain, and with the same degree of racial tolerance as exists between the English and French-speaking peoples of the Dominion. For the accomplishment of his purposes it was necessary that British control should be extended as far north as possible before other powers should

cut off the chance to add new territory. Since the government itself could not well make open conquest and gain the desired northern districts, Mr. Rhodes led in the formation of the so-called British South Africa Chartered Company,—a great trading corporation, with especial powers, which made war against the natives, acquired the desired territory, and for a while governed it. Mr. Rhodes had meanwhile been completing new roads and telegraph lines and initiating other great projects for South African development. The chief stumbling-block in the way of the realization of his plans seemed to be the existence of two independent Dutch republics, known as the Orange Free State and the Transvaal or South African Republic. Kimberley and the diamond-mining country had belonged by right to the Orange Free State; but the British had forced it away from the Free Staters on the pretext that it belonged to a native tribe, and had then kept it for themselves. The Chartered Company, in its exploitation of the new country lying to the north of the Transvaal, had incurred great expense, and had hoped to recoup itself by rich discoveries of gold, but it had not been very successful, whereas the gold fields of the Transvaal were proving enormously productive.

It came, therefore, to be a fixed object of British finance and imperialistic policy to obtain control of the Transvaal. A large mining population had gathered in those regions from all parts of the world, and those people were known among the Dutch as "Uitlanders," or foreigners. As preliminary to their plans to overthrow the Dutch Government and acquire the country, the agents of Mr. Rhodes and the British imperialists began to create a series of so-called "grievances" on behalf of the Uitlanders, nearly all of which were frivolous and purely for outside political effect, in order to give some apparent justification to plans that were being set on foot to precipitate a revolt at Johannesburg. These plans were to be carried out by an uprising of Uitlanders carefully organized by Mr. Rhodes' agents, who were supplied with funds and ammunition, and were to be assisted from the outside by an invasion of troops led by Dr. Jameson, Mr. Rhodes' closest friend, who was at that time his administrator of the territories of the Chartered Company. The Colonial Office at London was to be kept in such a position as to profit by the results of the raid if it were successful, and to disavow it in case it should fail. It happened, as every one knows, that the raid failed. The Uitlander uprising amounted to very little, largely for the reason that so many of the Uitlanders were not

*Failure of
the "Jameson
Raid."*



A SNAPSHOT OF CECIL RHODES AND DR. JAMESON AS THEY LEFT THE STEAMER, EARLY THIS YEAR, ON ARRIVAL IN SOUTH AFRICA.

British, and declined at the last moment to join what they discovered to be a plot to turn the Transvaal over to the British imperialists. The main reason for the failure of the movement was, of course, the fact that the Boers were apprised of it in time to meet force with force.

Up to this time Mr. Rhodes' star had been in the ascendant, and the future seemed to promise him every kind of success and reward. But the failure of the "raid" checked nearly every one of Mr. Rhodes' plans, put him on the defensive, affected his nervous system, broke down his health, took from him the greater part of his prestige, and, further, put him in the subsequent position before the world of having been largely responsible for the most disastrous war in which England was ever engaged. Doubtless his death was due to the multiplied disasters that followed the unsuccessful attempt to seize the Transvaal. This was in December, 1895. There followed at London the whitewashing inquiry into the raid which finally convinced the Boers that the British Government had been in connivance all the time, and that the main purpose of the inquiry as conducted had been to shield Mr. Chamberlain and the Colonial Office. The Boers further had their eyes opened to the fact that by one

means or another the British were fully and finally determined to obtain possession of the South African Republic. Hence the necessity, from their point of view, of buying war materials in large quantities and preparing themselves for defence. Then followed what was incomparably more discreditable to England than the Jameson raid,—namely, the period of nagging diplomatic discussion in which the British Government undertook to make it appear that it had grounds of complaint against the Transvaal on account of purely domestic matters, such as the terms of naturalization and the conditions of the franchise. To all disinterested, well-informed persons it was evident that England had no more right to dictate to President Krüger about those matters than Krüger had to dictate to Lord Salisbury about franchise conditions in England. Yet Krüger yielded point after point, only to find Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Salisbury continually shifting their ground and evidently determined to force a quarrel.

At length the British began to back their demands by threats of force, and massed troops in the neighborhood of

the point of easiest access to the Transvaal. Then followed the Boer ultimatum regarding these troops, the refusal of the English to change their warlike attitude, the counter movement of the Boer troops, and the outbreak of the war. If Mr. Rhodes had been in direction of affairs, he would have managed better; but he had become a private person. He was no longer a minister or member of Parliament at Cape Town, and the government of the Chartered Company's possessions had been taken over by the British Colonial Office. Mr. Rhodes went to Kimberley, where he remained during the memorable siege. He regarded the military conduct of the war as execrable. The strain of all this was more than his health could endure, in view of organic defects. Before the Jameson raid, Mr. Rhodes had held very largely the confidence of the Dutch element in South Africa. With patience and a better method the English and Dutch might well have got on together in South Africa, and ultimately have formed a great federation, whether connected with Great Britain or wholly independent. The war was apparently almost ended when Mr. Rhodes died. If he could have lived, he might have become the greatest personal influence in the reorganization of political life in South Africa, as certainly he would have been the chief factor in the further development of economic conditions. He would have seen his telegraph line north and south through Africa completed at a very early day, and might have hoped even to see the final

Disastrous Consequences.

links in the construction of a continuous railway from Cape Town north to Egypt. But these and other projects of his were left in such shape, either as partly realized plans or else as definite and practical ideas, that doubtless others will assume the lead, and in due time carry them to full realization.

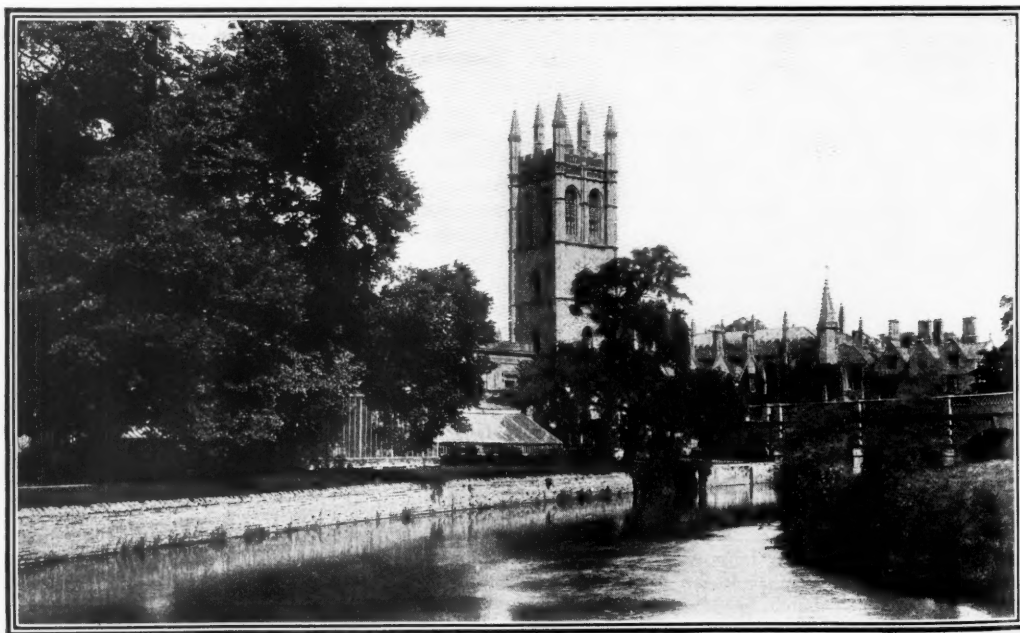
*His Remark-
able Will.*

Mr. Rhodes had made the accumulation of a large fortune one of his principal objects, not because he cared much for wealth as a means of leisure, display, or luxury, but because it seemed essential for the promotion of his political plans and the attainment of his large ideals. If he had lived a few years longer, doubtless his wealth would have increased very rapidly. It was estimated last month that his executors would find his fortune to amount to about \$30,000,000. He was unmarried, and the bulk of his estate was left by will to executors for the carrying out of objects which have aroused the liveliest interest. The largest of these projects is one for the establishment in the University of Oxford of a number of scholarships for the benefit of students from the United States and the outlying parts of the British Empire, together with a few from Germany. The will leaves all details to be worked out by the executors, upon whom, indeed, it confers the residuary part of the estate, presuma-

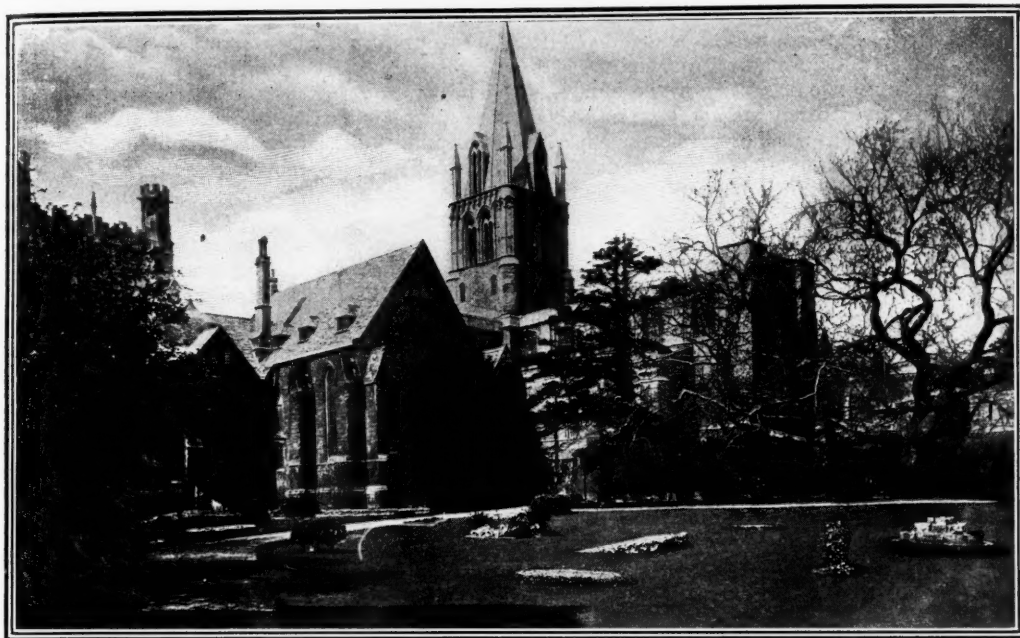
bly with the idea that they will use it for the general furtherance of the testator's aims and objects. The States and Territories are recognized as the basis for the distribution of the scholarships to American students, Mr. Rhodes making no account of the disparity of population among the different members of the Union. Each scholarship is to be good for three years, and to be worth about \$1,500 a year, and two such scholarships are to be assigned to every State and Territory. In the selection of the holders of these scholarships regard must be had, first, to scholarship; second, to fine qualities of manliness and personal character; third, to certain qualities of leadership and apparent fitness for public life, as shown in association with fellow students; and, fourth, to physical qualities, as shown by proficiency in sports.

*The Oxford
Scholarship
Plan.*

No very intelligent comment can be passed upon Mr. Rhodes' plan of Oxford scholarships until the details have been to some extent worked out. It is possible that Mr. Rhodes held Oxford in a somewhat exaggerated estimation. It is a great many years since this general plan had formed itself in his mind, and he was not, of course, very familiar with university life and work elsewhere. If these scholarships of his were in the nature of the fellowships now established in most of our



MAGDALEN COLLEGE AND BRIDGE, OXFORD, FROM THE CHERWELL.



CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL, OXFORD, FROM DEAN'S GARDEN.

leading American universities for the benefit of the most promising post-graduate students who can be found, they would draw students to the existing Oxford chiefly by reason of their pecuniary value. Without any scholarships to attract them, many hundreds of advanced American students have for years been going to the universities of Germany, while those who have gone to English universities could almost be counted on a man's fingers. The growth of our own universities in this country as regards their resources and their equipment for advanced study and research has been so remarkable within the past ten years that it would be hard to find anything in the history of education to match it. Thus it is likely to be true before long that most American students would feel that they made some sacrifices of opportunity in studying abroad rather than at home. But, as we understand Cecil Rhodes' plan, the Oxford scholarships are not intended for university students at all, but for excellent specimens of the typical American college boy or undergraduate of about freshman or sophomore rank. Mr. Rhodes evidently believed that his plan would affect significantly, perhaps even profoundly, the relations between the United States and England. "For," says his will, "a good understanding between England, Germany, and the United States will secure the peace of the world; and educational relations form the strongest tie."

*Probable
Effects.*

It is hardly likely that the plan could accomplish as much as its author anticipated. It will, of course, always be easy to find worthy and promising students who would be glad of the opportunity to study three years at Oxford with their expenses paid. But the natural place for undergraduate students is in the colleges of their own country; and foreign travel, residence, and study are relatively much more valuable to the mature man in the period of his professional studies, or as preliminary to active business pursuits at home. Oxford has a delightful atmosphere of literary and classical tradition, but its facilities are not such as of themselves to attract foreign students away from the universities of their own countries. The young American, moreover, readily gets the large view of things, and is likely enough to travel and see the world without being subsidized to do so. Mr. Rhodes would perhaps have accomplished more toward his ultimate object if, instead of providing for American students at Oxford, he had turned the plan the other way around and provided for the expenses of a large number of English students in American universities. From the rather enthusiastic comments of several American educators, made the day after the announcement of Mr. Rhodes' will, it is to be inferred that these gentlemen regarded the Oxford scholarships as comparable with the fellowships at the Johns

Hopkins and other American universities; but this seems to have been a mistake altogether. It was Mr. Rhodes' fancy, simply, to pay all the bills on a very liberal scale of a body of two hundred, more or less, undergraduates at Oxford, to be drawn from different parts of the English-speaking world outside of the United Kingdom. Many individual students will thus be aided to obtain a college education, and the private aspects of the scheme are pleasant, even though somewhat whimsical. But the educational and international aspects of the plan do not seem to us, so far as it has been disclosed, to possess any importance commensurate with its great endowment. The scholastic community of Oxford includes some thousands of men, and the addition of a hundred undergraduates coming from the United States could not be expected to have any very perceptible influence one way or another upon Oxford life, work, or methods. On the other hand, in the midst of our immense educational activities in this country, the return from Oxford of thirty-three young gentlemen per year, aged twenty or twenty-one, could scarcely attract attention outside their native villages, especially when compared with the coming and going of many hundreds of students between this country and the Continent, and the colossal movement of the tides of trans-oceanic travel for purposes of study, business, or pleasure.

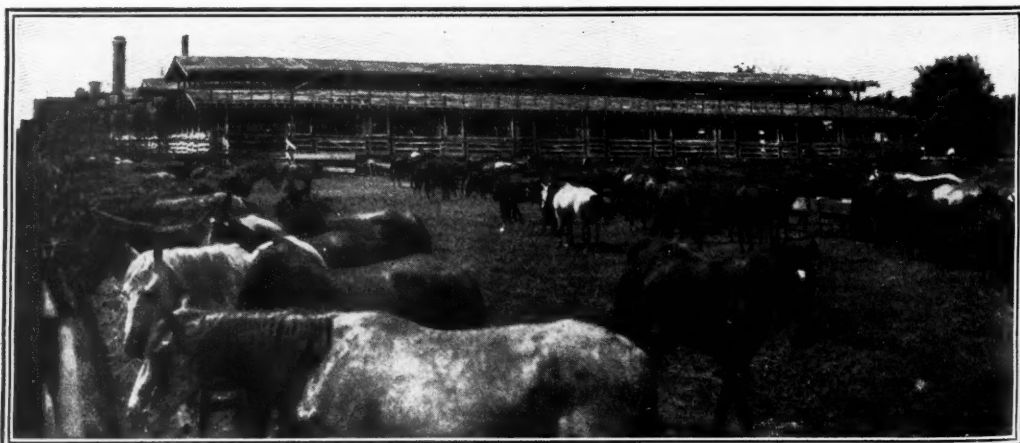
*Peace Rumors
from Africa.*

The dispatches relating to South African affairs last month were full of intimations that peace was to be declared; and in London there seems to have been a general expectation, until the 18th, that the welcome announcement was to be made on almost any

day. The Boer representatives on the Continent, however, did not encourage these reports, and insisted stoutly that their compatriots in the field could hold out for three years longer. The fact was that the situation on both sides had become exceedingly difficult and hard to endure. The British had entered upon the present year with not far from 220,000 troops in the field, not including those belonging to the South African colonial force. This great army had diminished considerably since January through deaths, wounds, and sickness, and not enough recruits had been sent to make good the losses. The elaborate systems of garrisons and of blockhouses along the railway lines absorbed more than half—perhaps three-quarters—of the British force, leaving hardly more than 40,000 or 50,000 men available for pursuit of the Boer commandos. It had been found almost impossible to keep the British army sufficiently supplied with horses and mules. Hence the agitation last month by Boer agents in this country who were trying to convince our government that the British operations in the South, particularly in Louisiana, for the purchase of animals, amounted virtually to the use of this country as a military base, and thus to a breach of neutrality.

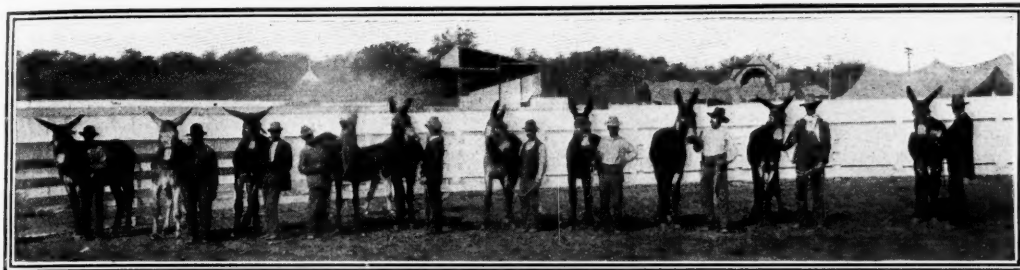
*Mules and
Neutrality.*

It was claimed by the Boers that thousands of men employed in this country ostensibly as muleteers to care for animals on shipboard were subsequently forced into the British army. Governor Heard, of Louisiana, communicated last month with the State Department at Washington concerning the extensive shipment of animals from Chalmette, La. The opinion given by the Attorney-Gen-



From Collier's Weekly.

HORSES FOR THE TRANSVAAL IN THE BRITISH ARMY CORRALS, NEAR NEW ORLEANS.



MULES IN THE BRITISH STATION, NEAR NEW ORLEANS, BOUGHT FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

eral on the principles involved seemed to indicate that if the facts were as alleged, the traffic that had been going on was improper. It is, of course, understood that the citizens of a neutral country are entitled to carry on such ordinary traffic with the citizens of a belligerent nation as they were accustomed to carry on before the war broke out. But the traffic in question was said to be that of the maintenance by the British army itself of a horse purchasing and shipping camp on the shores of the United States in charge of British officers, with British naval transports constantly arriving and departing. The subject is one of considerable delicacy and difficulty, and the traditional position of the United States has been against interfering with commerce unless the grounds were clear and important. It will be remembered, however, that our government showed the most extraordinary vigilance in trying to prevent American aid to the Cuban insur-

gents, and it is proper that there should be at least as much care given to the question whether or not we offend against neutrality principles in allowing the English army to obtain its supplies of horses and mules from this country.

*Special
Reasons for
Peace.*

In addition to the general desirability of putting an end to so costly and inglorious a struggle, the English have two particular reasons for wishing to end the war at this particular time. First, they are attaching an importance to the ceremony of the King's coronation that the American mind is unable to comprehend, for the reason that pomp and ceremony are things not taken very seriously in this country. If the war could be ended in time to make the coronation a sort of peace festival, it would naturally add much to the real impressiveness of that occasion. The other immediate reason is that our summer in the north temperate zone is winter in the latitude of South Africa; and another cold season would be very hard indeed for the British army to endure, since the distribution of supplies grows more burdensome and difficult, and the situation is rendered the more painful by the complete destruction of the resources of the two republics and those of a considerable part of Cape Colony. On the side of the Boers, even if the war could be prolonged, there seems no sufficient object to be obtained. There is not the slightest sign of foreign complications that would oblige the English to withdraw their troops, nor is there any indication of weakening on the part of the English people and the British Empire at large in the determination to hold what has cost them so dear, and to complete the South African conquest at any cost or hazard.



UNCLE SAM: "What kind of hands-across-the-sea business is this anyway?"—From the *Journal* (Detroit).

*It Rests With
the Boers.*

The Boer delegates in Europe have been trying to derive some fresh hope and courage from the notion that the Anglo-Japanese alliance might involve England in a war in the far East, but such a chance is too remote to be mentioned in connection with

matters of a practical nature. The talk of peace negotiations was based upon the fact that the acting president of the Transvaal, Vice-President Schalkburger, with State Secretary Reitz and Commandants Lucas Meyer and Krogh, had been permitted by the British to pass through the lines with a view to conferring with Mr. Steyn, President of the Orange Free State, and General De Wet, and subsequently with Generals Botha and Delarey. This conference was not accompanied,



PRESIDENT STEYN OF THE ORANGE FREE STATE.

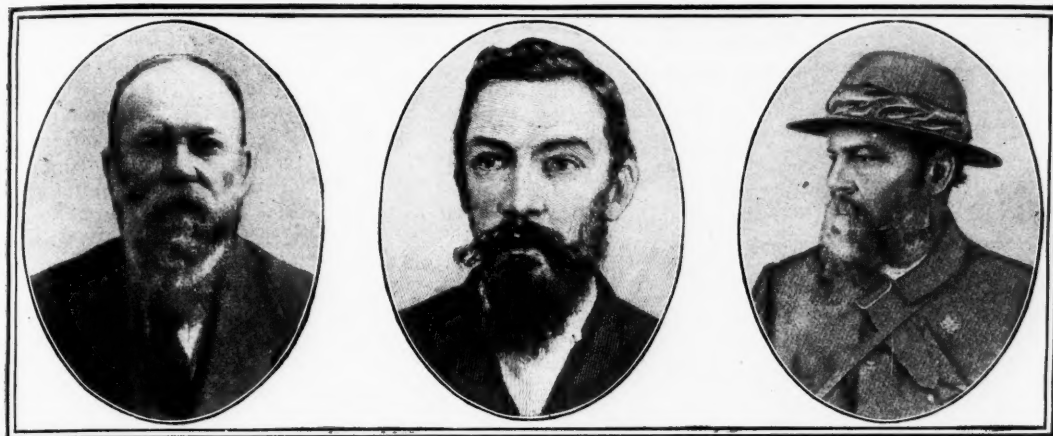
however, by a cessation of hostilities in any direction. The central figure in all South Africa seems to be Mr. Steyn, who has not heretofore been willing to listen to any talk of surrender or compromise; but it was reported last month that Mr. Steyn was losing his eyesight, and was in great danger of becoming totally blind. It might well turn out that so seemingly small a thing as the loss of one Boer leader's eyesight might count more toward ending the war than 50,000 fresh British recruits. After many premature rumors of a peace agreement, Mr. Balfour announced in the House of Commons, on April 18, that all negotiations between the British Government and the Boer delegates in South Africa had been suspended for a period of three weeks. This was for the avowed purpose of enabling the generals to consult their commandos, and was regarded in England as a long step toward peace.

*British
Finances.*

The total revenue of the United Kingdom for the fiscal year, which ended a month ago, was somewhat in excess of \$750,000,000. The largest source of income to the British treasury is the excise duties, and next to them come the income and property taxes, the third source of importance being the customs duties. The necessity of a still larger income caused a great deal of discussion in England during March and the early part of April, as to what new forms of taxation the ministry would invent. When, on April 14, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, the chancellor of the exchequer, presented his budget, it turned out that his principal new proposals were as follows: First, to add to the public debt by borrowing £32,000,000 (about \$160,000,000); second, to increase the income tax a penny in the pound; third, to impose a tariff duty of threepence per hundredweight on all grain, and a duty of fivepence per hundredweight on flour and meal; fourth, to require two-penny stamps on checks, instead of one penny as heretofore (the penny stamp being the equivalent of the two-cent stamp tax on checks that we provided as a part of our recent scheme of war taxation, but repealed last year); fifth, a one-penny tax on dividend warrants; sixth, suspension of the sinking fund. In point of principle, the great innovation of the new budget is the tax placed on grain and flour. It is so small a tax that Sir Michael insisted that it would not affect appreciably the retail price of bread. But it is a complete reversal of what



PEACE "SO NEAR AND YET SO FAR."
From the *Inquirer* (Philadelphia).



Mr. Reitz.

Mr. Schalkburger.

Gen. Lucas Meyer.

TRANSVAAL OFFICIALS ON THE PEACE MISSION LAST MONTH AT THE KLERKSDORP.

has been England's established policy ever since the success of Mr. Cobden and his supporters in securing the repeal of the so-called Corn Laws,—that is to say, the old-time protectionist taxes on imported breadstuffs. There was a general impression that the colonial minister's hand was in this innovation. Mr. Chamberlain, as is well known, desires to create a system of taxes upon imports from the United States and other foreign countries which can be made the basis for preferential treatment of Canada, Australia, and other British colonies. Thus, this proposed tax upon grain is looked upon in many quarters as a mere entering wedge, to be followed in future by still higher taxes upon grain and flour, and by taxes upon meat and other food products, such taxes, however, to be remitted in favor of the colonies in consideration of their contributing in return something for imperial defence. Canada already gives favored treatment to British manufactures.

The Irish Question.

It happens that the Irish situation is causing no little anxiety, inasmuch as the Irish antipathy to England has not been so outspoken for many years as during the past few weeks, and the United Irish League has been more active than ever before. It was, indeed, the announced belief of prominent members of that organization, last month, that the British Government was about to declare its purpose to suppress the league altogether. This, however, was scarcely credible. The Irish leaders have gone so far, also, as to predict that there will be no middle ground in Ireland between the demand of full home rule on the one side, and the abandonment of the present

plan of municipal and county self-government in favor of a military despotism on the coercion plan. The Irish position may indeed be unreasonable in its attitude toward pending attempts to improve the land system and develop the resources of the country, but it is certainly a very determined attitude. When as naturally conservative a man as John Dillon is found going as far as John Redmond and William O'Brien, and when all Irish factions and elements seem now to be in perfect accord, the Irish question is bound to obtrude itself at every juncture of foreign and domestic politics.

As to Home Rule.

The late Cecil Rhodes held to the theory that the Irish question should be settled by giving Ireland full home rule, with a parliament at Dublin, while keeping Irish representation at Westminster. He believed that this would inevitably lead to the establishment of a local parliament for Scotland, and ultimately to the transformation of the parliament at Westminster into a true imperial representative body, English domestic legislation being separately carried on either by the English members of the imperial parliament sitting alone, or else by a second body analogous to the Prussian Diet as distinguished from the German Reichstag. This Rhodes idea of the great parliament, of course, contemplated a due and proportionate representation at Westminster of Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa. From certain points of view, superficial as it seems to us, such a project of British imperial federation would seem logical, consistent, and desirable. But on deeper thought it would appear to involve the most profound changes. Thus Canada has hith-



JOHN DILLON CHEERED BY FELLOW IRISH MEMBERS AS HE LEFT THE HOUSE OF COMMONS WHEN SUSPENDED FOR CALLING MR. CHAMBERLAIN A LIAR.

erto been practically an independent country, its connection with England being slight. Its supply of troops for England's war in South Africa is so contrary to the general trend of its policy, and so inconsistent with the previous theory of its status, that this action can best be explained as exceptional and impulsive, rather than as involving a complete change of the Canadian position. Canada's natural evolution is not toward British consolidation, but toward either one of two positions: first, that of an independent republic belonging to the American system, and enjoying very close economic relations to the United States, or else as an integral part of a greater federal republic of North America.

A Difficult Problem.

For Canada, federation with the British Islands, Australia, and South Africa would be an artificial arrangement involving false equilibrium. Australia's ultimate position, moreover, is that of independence and leadership in the South Seas. Thus Irish home rule bears more or less directly upon so many political problems of vast importance that it will not be easy at any time in the appreciable future to win the support of either one of the great English parties, and without such support it cannot possibly be realized. Home Rule is not remotely in sight; yet the reforms which the local Irish parliament would accomplish are

exceedingly necessary, and there seems at present no way to obtain those reforms, for the simple reason that the British House of Lords would block the needed legislation. The fundamental error of the Irish nationalists is their failure to see that they should agree to lay aside Irish questions altogether and unite with the English, Welsh, and Scotch Liberals in a determined effort to abolish the House of Lords, or at least completely emancipate England from the abomination of hereditary rule. With the House of Lords abolished or completely reformed, and the House of Commons also modernized and made really representative, it would be possible to press such great problems as the Irish land question upon their merits.

Political Forecasts at Home.

Political affairs in the United States have in recent weeks given comparatively small concern to the people of the country at large. There have been no great topics of agitation. The springtime has dawned upon another season of prosperity and contentment. Farmers have been preparing the soil for planting, in the hope of a record crop and in the assurance of good prices. A large yield of corn in 1902 would go far toward sustaining the remarkable average purchasing power of the people of the United States, and this in turn would assure continued manufacturing activity, plenty of employment, and good times for at least another



CUBA, THE BEGINNER.

UNCLE SAM: "Now look out, old man; this is where I let go!"—From the *Journal* (Minneapolis).



A GERMAN IDEA OF UNCLE SAM'S EMANCIPATION OF CUBA.—From *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).
(On May 20, the new Cuban administration assumes the reins.)

year or two. From the point of view of those who think that business stability is to be promoted by a continuance of the Republican party in control of the legislative as well as the executive department of the Government at Washington, it may well be feared that the conservatism of the present Congress for the alleged benefit of the business world may have results exactly the opposite of those intended. Unwillingness to treat Cuba fairly and honorably has masqueraded behind the general tariff situation which it is declared must not be disturbed. But, as a matter of fact, it would not have disturbed the tariff situation at all to have promptly conceded a reciprocity arrangement to Cuba that would have admitted Cuban sugar at one-half the Dingley rates. A tariff system that has become too sacred to permit a question like that of Cuban reciprocity to be dealt with on its merits simply invites general attack. The behavior of the Cubans themselves throughout this long deadlock at Washington, caused by the stubbornness and shortsightedness of the beet-sugar interest, has been admirable in its patience under circumstances of great perplexity and distress.

Late reports of the American Beet-Sugar Company show its business to be highly prosperous; and, so far as we are aware, no one now pretends to make a serious pretence that the admission of Cuban sugar at a reduced rate would put the beet-sugar indus-

try to any pecuniary disadvantage whatever. This is not the first time we have seen powerful lobbies dictating legislation at Washington, but it is undoubtedly the first time any such lobby has expended means and energy with desperate tenacity to its own clear disadvantage, and with no compensating benefit that any human being can convincingly explain. There is only one word that seems to fit the situation, and that is the word fanaticism. It has not infrequently happened in history that men have arrived hastily at mistaken conclusions, and then have leagued themselves together for the assertion of their views and the victory of their cause, lashing themselves into something like a frenzy of enthusiasm and determination. While in this mood they cannot be reached by facts or by logic. Their sole answer to all arguments is that they have already made up their minds. Among the men in Congress who have been so eagerly championing the supposed cause of beet sugar are a number whose uprightness and patriotism are as unquestioned as their general intelligence. They are perfectly right in taking an interest in the development of the American beet-sugar industry, as indeed all the rest of us do. But they happen to be totally wrong in their idea of the relation of Cuban reciprocity to their pet project. They had committed themselves without due consideration to a false position, just as many good men have done in other causes. Their position has none the less been harmful to the country, and especially detri-

A Suicidal
Lobby.

mental to the prospects of the Republican party. It has also been exceedingly mischievous to the very thing that it has purported to defend. Their policy has been suicidal in its stubborn and perverse refusal to recognize facts and respect national obligation and duty.

*Another
Dangerous
Mistake of
Judgment.*

Another instance of good intentions wholly misapplied, and one even more dangerous to the prospects of the Republican party, is that of the ship subsidy measure which was pending last month in the House of Representatives. It had passed the Senate on March 17 by a vote of 42 to 31,—all of the Republicans voting for it excepting six, namely, Senators Allison and Dolliver of Iowa, Proctor and Dillingham of Vermont, and Spooner and Quarles of Wisconsin. A curious thing about the subsidy measure is that no important element of American public opinion whatsoever has clearly demanded it; that it has been almost impossible in well-informed circles to find anybody interested in the subject; still more difficult to find any one acquainted with the provisions of the pending measure, and absolutely impossible to find a man who could give any intelligent notion of the manner in which the bill would work. Further than that, it was easy to secure in private the admission of gentlemen at Washington who were counted as supporters of the bill, that if three or four individuals at the most should quietly pass word along the line that they had

decided not to push the measure at present, and were willing to allow it to lapse indefinitely, nobody would have cared at all. The decision of these three or four men would have been universally accepted, and the whole subject would within a week have been dead, buried, and forgotten. This may be astonishing, but it is true.

*Public Sentiment
Against
Subsidies.*

Our contention all along has been that it is extremely dangerous to enter upon so important a policy as that of the payment of large cash subsidies to a particular industry unless there is some clear and evident demand, originating outside of Congress, and intelligently supported by large numbers of disinterested people living in different parts of the country. The present situation bears no resemblance to that of fifteen years ago. Our American shipyards were then comparatively undeveloped, and American capital was absorbed in railway building and various internal enterprises. The only kind of subsidy that would be at all permissible under the totally different circumstances of the present day would be in the nature of limited grants for the promotion of new lines of steamers to ply between specified ports, carrying passengers and freight as well as the mails, and helping to develop American intercourse with regions where there is reason to think that the growth of trade would soon amply support such steamship lines without government aid. Senator Frye espoused the cause of steamship subsidies in a period since which American industrial and commercial conditions have been completely transformed. His continued support of the subsidy policy is entirely patriotic and sincere, but it simply represents his traditional point of view, from which the country has wholly grown away. Senator Hanna's energetic advocacy of the subject is also doubtless sincere and patriotic, but the fact remains that great American corporations and syndicates can build all the ships they care to build without government subsidy, and can compete with the shipyards of any other country.

*As to Ocean
Freighting.*

Furthermore, they can operate steamship lines on the high seas in competition with other countries, whenever they find it expedient. The chances are that some of the largest foreign steamship lines will soon be purchased by American interests and brought into one great combination. To be sure, such ships could not fly the American flag unless Congress should change the existing law. But it is obvious that they will serve the purposes of American commerce neither better nor worse whether they fly our flag or some other. In



THE SAME OLD CROW.

From the Plain-Dealer (Cleveland).

view of changed conditions, it is almost as absurd at the present time to pass a ship subsidy bill as to pay bonuses to American manufacturers on the making of steel rails. The European countries, with their larger populations, their scantier business opportunities and lower wages, have been obliged to turn to the hardy, hazardous, and ill-rewarded business of ocean-freighting. Our own people have been more happily situated, in that they have been able to occupy themselves with more profitable work on *terra firma*. The Englishmen, Norwegians, Italians, and Germans, who have been carrying so large a part of our ocean traffic, have served us well at low rates of compensation, and there is no possible reason why we should be fiercely eager to tax ourselves in order to drive them out of business and to do this freighting work ourselves at higher rates. In short, American commerce is already well served on the world's main thoroughfares.

Doubtless our navigation laws should *What to Do.* be overhauled, and it is quite possible that we might advantageously consider the question of aiding somewhat by government appropriations the establishment of new thoroughfares, particularly between North America and South America. Probably the best thing that could happen to the American shipbuilding industry would be the prompt passage of a resolution by Congress to the effect that no scheme of general subsidy ought to be considered by the United States for a period of at least ten years. The definite knowledge that the Government would keep hands off, and would give our shipping interests the chance to show what they can do on their own merits, would really satisfy them better than any scheme of subsidy that could be passed through Congress. This is a subject upon which the Democratic party is united and intelligent. With its record of shilly-shallying in the matter of the Cuban tariff, and its shortcomings in some other directions, the Republican majority in Congress would put itself in a most beautiful position for overwhelming defeat in the approaching Congressional elections if it should enroll the subsidy measure on the statute books.

The Oleomargarine Bill. Early in April the Senate, by a vote of 39 to 31, passed a bill, which had been under much discussion, to place a small tax on oleomargarine and kindred products, and by various clauses to protect consumers against fraud, and make it certain that there should be no evasion, on the plea of interstate commerce, of existing State laws on the subject of artificial butter. This measure would seem to

have attracted attention rather out of proportion to its importance,—although doubtless there are good reasons for it both from the standpoint of the dairymen and also from that of the consumer. The House of Representatives had passed a measure differing in many of its details, but designed to accomplish the same general objects. The two bills will, without much difficulty, be harmonized by conference committees.

As to Chinese Exclusion. The subject of the Chinese exclusion, in like manner, was up for vigorous debate in both houses last month, and much difference of opinion was shown,—not, however, as to essential principles, but merely as to matters of detail. It is true that individuals here and there, a few in Congress and others in private life (chiefly in New England), have been arguing with force and, in some cases, with no small degree of ability and knowledge, against the whole policy of excepting Mongolians from the hospitality of our country, but behind these individual expressions there is no body of public opinion. The fundamental policy was adopted many years ago, and it is firmly fixed. To state this obvious fact is not to express either approval or disapproval. It would be almost as difficult to persuade the people of the United States to open the doors wide to Chinese immigration as to restore African slavery, and the reasons would not be greatly different in the two cases. Chinese labor offers a kind of competition which white labor cannot possibly meet, and it disturbs social and economic conditions. Such, at least, is the argument of the labor unions and of the Pacific coast press. There ought to be no more objection, however, to the presence of Chinese travelers, students, and merchants of a superior class in this country than to aliens of any other race. It is a thousand pities that we should need to put such exclusion acts upon our statute books. They do not necessarily involve any spirit of ill-feeling toward China, but their enforcement gives rise to many disagreeable incidents.

Why Legislation Is Needed. The migratory Chinese come largely from British Hongkong and other places not under the control of the Chinese Government; otherwise it might be possible to suspend or abolish the exclusion acts on a diplomatic understanding that the Peking authorities would see that no considerable number of Chinese laborers should trouble the Pacific coast. With Japan the situation is quite different. The Japanese Government can control emigration so effectively as to be able to give informal but ample assurances to our Government that we will not be overrun by Japanese coolies.

It would give serious offence to Japan if the exclusion act were made to include Japanese as well as Chinese, and it is to be hoped that Congress will appreciate the feelings of our Japanese friends in this regard. Continued good relations with the Chinese Government, meanwhile, are to be desired, and the greatest care should be taken that in renewing the exclusion act, which is about to expire, there should be no alterations or amendments which would in any manner violate existing treaty obligations. Such prominent members of the Foreign Relations Committee as Senators Cullom and Lodge have totally differed as to the relation of certain features of the pending Senate bill to the terms of our existing treaty with China. It is to be noted that anti-Chinese sentiment has been thoroughly well organized, and that the labor unions, and the people of the far West in general, would punish either of the great parties which should seem to lack zeal in this issue. Mr. Hoar's was the only vote against the Senate bill when it was passed on April 16.

"Pressure and the Lawmaking Process." Apropos of this organized pressure brought to bear upon Congress in the matter of the continued exclusion of Chinese labor, it is worth while to note that systematic organization and effort from outside has been accountable for the prominence of more than one topic at Washington during the present session. The oleomargarine bill, for instance, in which the average Congressman has seemed to show such a surprising amount of eager interest, would have fallen quite flat,—or, at least, had very languid consideration,—but for the systematic organization of hundreds of thousands of farmers who were able to bring pressure on their Congressman from his own district. It is said that the whole business was worked up by one or two energetic men with a talent for such methods. The best instance, however, is that of the beet-sugar fight. Nothing could be further from the truth than to suppose that the persistent effort to prevent any relief at all to Cuba had its origin in Congress, and rested upon independent convictions and unbiased judgment. The fact is that,—as we have more than once stated before,—the "hold up" of all plans for an adequate relief of Cuban industry has been wholly due to the extremely powerful pressure exerted by a combination of outside interests, largely agricultural, made two or three years ago in anticipation of this season's fight. These organizations to influence legislation, though represented sometimes at Washington by agents or delegations spoken of as "lobbies," do not resort to the kind of lobbying which has given that word its

disagreeable implication. They have a perfect right to get their views before Congress as effectively as possible.

There are sometimes measures which are charged with being promoted by improper lobby action which, in point of fact, are not in the least so influenced. The pending ship subsidy proposal, in our judgment, is a measure of this sort. We do not believe that its consideration is at all embarrassed by any extraneous pressure or influence. The most ridiculous instance of an alleged lobby of the improper sort was brought to light through an inquiry at Washington last month. Mr. Richardson, of Tennessee, leader of the Democratic minority in the House, arose in his place in Congress to say that he had been informed of a secret report to the government of Denmark setting forth the means by which certain Danish agents, in conjunction with American lobbyists, brought influence to bear upon members of Congress in order to promote the sale of the Danish Islands to the United States. The truth was that one or two highly irresponsible Danish personages appeared in this country, claiming in stage whispers that they were authorized to undertake the sale of the Danish Islands to the American Government, and were to receive a commission of perhaps \$500,000. It would appear that they came into some sort of relation with a few individuals of their own irresponsible type in this country, none of whom had the slightest influence with Congress or the press. There was not a single member of Congress and not a single newspaper in the country that received a dollar, or any other form of consideration, for advocating the purchase of the Danish Islands. The subject had been before the country at intervals for more than thirty years, and it had come to be the prevailing opinion among people of influence,—in Congress, the army, the navy, and the press,—that whenever Denmark was ready to sell the islands it would be better for us to buy them than to put ourselves in the position of seeming unwilling to have some other naval power seek their acquisition. The foreign and domestic adventurers, therefore, who exchanged confidences in the back rooms of beer saloons, had nothing more to do with the sale of the islands than the fly on the horse's back has to do with pulling the cart. We should like to be able to say that we thought the interoceanic canal question as free from the harmful intrusion of lobbying interests. Thus there are lobbies and lobbies; some of them legitimate and powerful; some of them mythical, or else insignificant, and some of them mysterious and baneful.

As to Different Kinds of Lobbies.

*The Rising
Tide of
Immigration.*

However firmly the gates of our Pacific ports may be locked against undesirable immigrants from Asia, there is no immediate prospect of measures to check the incoming at the Atlantic ports of the great stream of immigration from Europe, the character of which does not tend to grow more desirable from year to year. The arrivals at Ellis Island, our immigrant station in New York harbor, have been very heavy indeed this spring, and the present year promises to bring a greater number of recruits to our shores than we have received in any one season for ten years. The proportion of immigrants from eastern and southern Europe is constantly increasing. The Italians are much the largest single element in our recent immigration, and next to them come the people of various races inhabiting the Austro-Hungarian empire, while the third largest contingent comes from the dominions of Russia, most of these, however, being Poles and Russian Jews. We have been getting as many Greeks during the last year or two as Englishmen and Scotchmen. For that matter, the Syrians and Armenians who come to this country are decidedly more numerous than the Englishmen. The Germans and the Irish continue to come in substantial numbers, but in nothing like such a volume as in former years. The Scandinavians, also, continue to send a good number of people each year.

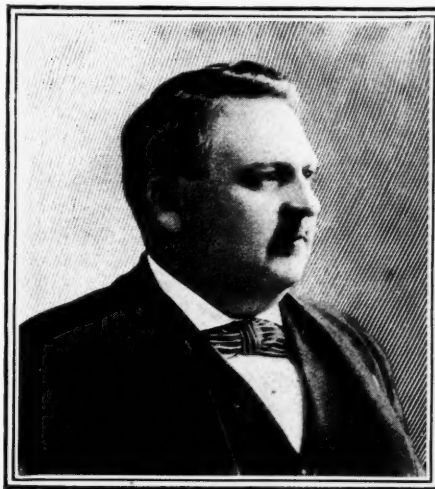
*New Stock and
New Voters.*

It is noted at Ellis Island that the average percentage of illiteracy among immigrants is increasing. Last year nearly 28 per cent. of the immigrants above the age of fourteen years were classed as illiterates. We shall doubtless this year receive more than 500,000 immigrants from foreign countries. These people enter at once into our industrial and economic system, and in the far too short period of five years the immigrants of 1902 will have given us probably 150,000 new voters, with all the rights and privileges of a Charles Francis Adams or a Grover Cleveland. The proportion of men, it should be remembered, among our immigrants is very high. For the past two years at the port of New York the male immigrants have been twice as numerous as the female. Thus, it is conservative to estimate that every 500,000 fresh arrivals will soon furnish us with 150,000 voters. The origin of these people, their trades and callings, their distribution throughout the country,—all these and other data are of the deepest importance. The native American stock is not very prolific, and a large part of our general increase of population is due to the recent newcomers from foreign countries and their larger average number of children. And this

means, unpleasant to many people as the fact may be, that we are rapidly undergoing a radical change in the racial character of the American people. The potency of our institutions and traditions is so great that hitherto we have managed to Americanize the newcomers with astonishing ease,—a thing without parallel in all history. The English language will certainly hold its own,—if for no other reason, because our recruits bring too great a variety of languages with them to make the permanent retention of any of them possible. But the stock is changing.

*New Immigration
Officials.*

President Roosevelt has felt keenly that the administration of the Immigration Bureau is a matter of no slight importance. He found when he came into authority that there was serious discord between the office of the Immigration Commissioner-General at Washington and that of the commissioner at the port of New York. Mr. T. V. Powderly, formerly head of the Knights of Labor, had for some years held the Washington office, and Mr. Thomas Fitchie was in authority at Ellis Island. President Roosevelt adopted the view that the best interests of the service required an entire reorganization, and he was particularly anxious to obtain, quite irrespective of politics, a highly competent commissioner at Ellis Island, and for this office he nominated last month Mr. William Williams, a young New York lawyer of excellent standing and more than usual attainments. At the head of the Washington office, as Commissioner-General, the President named Mr.



MR. FRANK P. SARGENT.

(Successor to Mr. Terence V. Powderly as Immigration Commissioner-General in Washington.)

Frank P. Sargent, well known for many years past as chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen. We have not heard much this winter of Senator Lodge's bill for the restriction of immigration under educational and property tests, and it is not likely that such a measure could at present be passed; but it is hard to see why there should be any objection to increasing the probationary period for citizenship from five years to ten. Our earlier immigration of Irishmen, Scotchmen, Germans, and Scandinavians was of a far higher grade of intelligence and political capacity than the South Italian, Slovak, and Polish crowds who now land from week to week. The naturalization laws should be thoroughly overhauled.

Another subject that has given the President some concern has been that of the administration of the Pension Bureau. The Hon. Henry Clay Evans, in spite of the bitter attacks of professional pension claim-agents, has filled the office with the highest efficiency, and with as much regard for the rights of the veterans of the Civil War as any one of his predecessors. But Mr. Evans has had no easy task, and for a year or two he has wished to be relieved of the burden of his great office, which has charge of annual disbursements equal to the total revenue of any country except a few great powers. Nearly forty years after the close of the Civil War we have practically a million pensioners on the rolls, having doubled the number since the beginning of the year 1890. In round figures we have three-quarters of a million of invalid veterans on the rolls and one-quarter of a million widows and other dependents. For a number of years past the disbursements on account of pensions have been about \$140,000,000 a year. In accepting Mr. Evans' resignation last month, President Roosevelt made it plain that he, like President McKinley, valued very highly the commissioner's faithful and courageous devotion to the work of his office, and that he proposed to nominate him for a position that would be regarded as a distinct promotion. It was understood that this meant a foreign post in connection with a prospective rearrangement of our representation abroad.

Meanwhile, it was announced that Mr. Evans' successor at the Pension Office would be Mr. Eugene F. Ware, of Topeka, Kan. Mr. Ware is a member of the well-known law firm of Gleed, Ware & Gleed, and is a writer of much force and versatility, whose verses, under the pen-name "Ironquill," of Kansas, have been widely read, and who also

deserves to rank well among American humorists. Mr. Ware, who was not of age when the war broke out, enlisted at once, and served valiantly as a captain of cavalry; and he subsequently saw some Indian campaigning. He is a man of affairs, and in every way highly qualified



MR. EUGENE F. WARE, OF KANSAS.

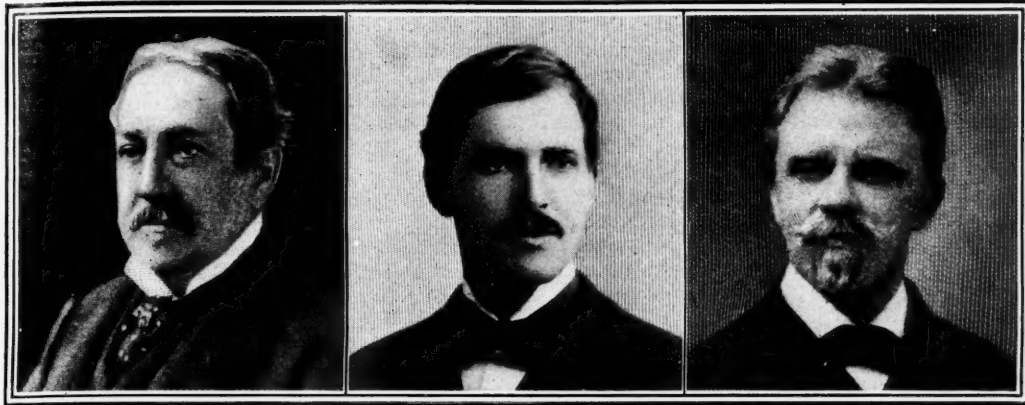
(Who will succeed Hon. Henry Clay Evans as Pension Commissioner.)

to serve the country in an office of such importance as the one for which the President has singled him out. Far from being a candidate for the appointment, the proposition came to him as a complete surprise. It was accepted by the Kansas politicians as highly meritorious, but not promoted by them.

Another interesting public appointment is that of James R. Garfield, of Cleveland, Ohio, as a Civil Service Commissioner. Mr. Garfield is the second son of President Garfield, has for some years been a successful lawyer in partnership with his older brother, and has taken a prominent stand in the politics of his city and State as an advocate of reform methods. Messrs. Procter of Kentucky, Foulke of Indiana, and Garfield of Ohio make up a Civil Service Board of brilliancy and prestige, and one quite in keeping with President Roosevelt's well-known point of view. It was natural enough that he should recognize the dig-

*The Civil
Service
Commission.*

*The New
Appointee.*



Mr. William Dudley Foulke.

Mr. James R. Garfield.

Mr. John R. Procter.

THE CIVIL SERVICE BOARD AT WASHINGTON AS NOW REORGANIZED.

nity of a board upon which he himself served for a number of years, by filling it with as good men as he could find. The merit system is now better established than ever before in our history. No high official would venture to disregard it flagrantly.

*Preparing
for the Fall
Elections.*

Both political parties are beginning to think of the Congressional elections to be held in November. The Republicans of the House of Representatives have asked their colleague, Mr. Babcock, of Wisconsin, to continue as chairman of their electioneering committee. The Democrats have selected as their chairman Mr. James M. Griggs, of Georgia. While the appointment of Mr. Griggs is said to be satisfactory to the Bryan wing of the Democratic party, it does not follow that his choice is of a factional nature. The Southern Democrats are attempting to bring about Democratic harmony, and to mediate between the so-called conservative and radical wings of the Northern Democracy. The principal rallying ground upon which Cleveland and Bryan Democrats can unite is in attack upon the Republican policy of expansion and the practical conduct of Philippine affairs. If the ship subsidy bill should be persisted in, the Democrats would find it easy to come together in a strong protest against that measure; while Republican mistreatment of Cuba, and unwillingness to revise obsolete tariff schedules, would furnish other points upon which all Democrats could unite against the party in power. The strongest argument that the Republicans can urge for continuance in control of the House of Representatives is the prosperous condition of the country, with work for everybody, good wages for labor, and

good prices for farm products. If the Republicans had shown statesmanship enough to repudiate or indefinitely postpone such ill-advised schemes as that of ship subsidy, had worked out a broad, bold scheme of reciprocity with Cuba and pushed it to a quick conclusion, and had definitely announced an early revision of some of the tariff schedules on purely non-partisan, business lines, its position would be impregnable before the country; for President Roosevelt's administration has the popular confidence in a remarkable degree. The interoceanic canal question is not a partisan one at all, although it is to be surmised that the Democrats could make some capital on the plea that the Republicans had managed it badly.

*Political
Personalities.*

It is persistently reported from Nebraska that Mr. Bryan may take the Democratic nomination for the governorship of that State. It is expected that Governor Odell will be renominated by the Republicans of the State of New York, but the various attempts to harmonize the Democratic factions in that State have not yet been entirely successful. Mr. Lewis Nixon, the new leader of Tammany, seems to be steadily growing in influence and authority as an important man in general Democratic councils. Ex-Senator David B. Hill is incessantly active in the Democratic politics of New York, using methods which combine frankness and mystery in a manner to baffle even the most experienced. He is looked upon as a candidate for the Presidency. Senator Jones, of Arkansas, has been rejected by his Democratic fellow citizens as a candidate for another term. Mayor Tom L. Johnson, of Cleveland, Ohio, is a growing figure on the Democratic horizon.

*Legislation
for the
Philippines.*

The Philippine question had prominence at Washington and in the newspapers last month for a variety of reasons. Among other things was the completion of the House bill for the establishment of civil government in the archipelago, and its transmission, with an interesting report, to the House on April 10. The bill follows the advice of Governor Taft, and the expert plan presented by Mr. Charles A. Conant for the establishment of a gold currency in the Philippines to steady the monetary system without interfering at all with the customary money of the people. In general, the bill provides a complete system of civil government, to take effect as soon as the war is at an end. It provides for a popularly elected Philippine legislative assembly, with the existing Philippines Commission as an upper house. In most regards the bill is not essentially different from that shaped by the Senate committee. The important exceptions are the different provisions for dealing with the money question, and the more extensive participation in the central government of the islands provided by the House measure. The Chinese exclusion bill, as passed by the Senate on April 16, extended to the Philippines, as well as to all our other island possessions, exactly the same policy as that for the United States proper. Some rather serious considerations are involved in this exclusion of the Chinese from the Philippines, where they have become a very important and influential element of the population, particularly at Manila. It is reported that Archbishop Sbarretti, the papal commissioner to the Philippines, has succeeded in persuading President Roosevelt to have the negotiations for the purchase of the friars' lands conducted at Rome. Governor Taft, as now arranged, will go there for that purpose when on his return journey to Manila; and this, it is to be further noted, is the first time that the United States Government has sent a representative to the Vatican in an official capacity.

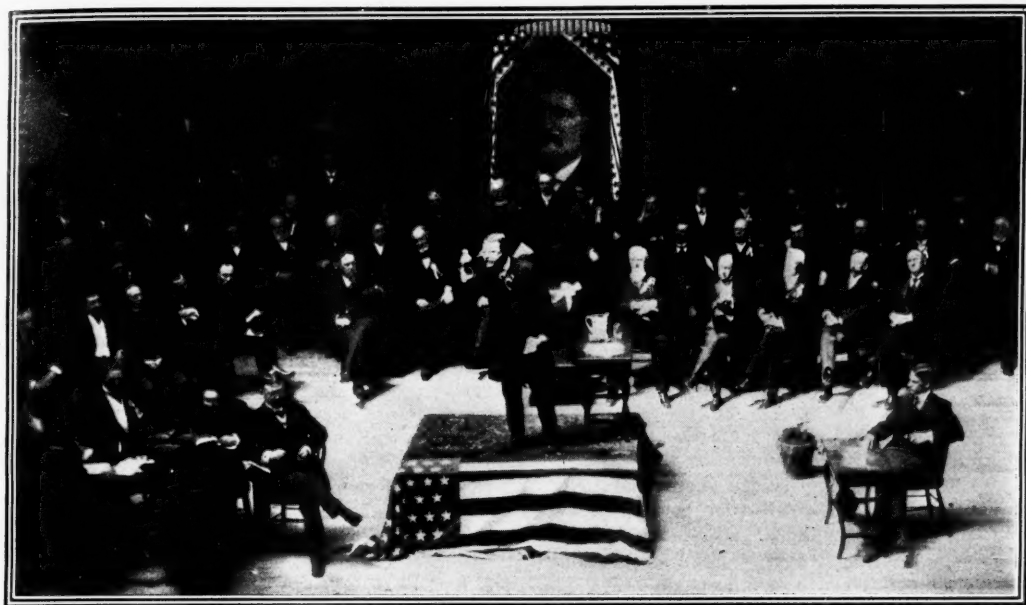
*Conduct of
the Army.*

In so far as the opposition to the United States in the Philippines takes a form in any manner resembling organized military action, it is now practically at an end. On April 16, General Malvar, who posed as Aguinaldo's successor, surrendered to General Bell. No other of the better-known leaders of the Filipinos now remain at large in hostility to our Government. Doubtless there is much dissatisfaction in various parts of the islands, and a tendency toward guerrilla fighting and miscellaneous brigandage that it will take a long time to suppress. When war degenerates to this final stage its incidents are bound to become ex-

tremely unpleasant. The treachery of Filipinos openly or secretly hostile to the United States has resulted in the torture and death of hundreds of friendly Filipinos who have accepted the existing situation and taken local office under the American authority. Such atrocities on one side do not justify irregularity on the other side, and, all things considered, it will be shown in the end that the American army has conducted itself in the Philippines with remarkable patience and forbearance; but painful exceptions of a serious kind were brought to light last month as a result of the inquiry that the Senate Committee on the Philippines had been conducting for several weeks. President Roosevelt, on April 15, instructed Secretary Root to make the most searching investigation, and General Chaffee accordingly received specific orders to that effect by cable. It is necessary and right that the American army should be held to strict discipline, and that it should not depart in any particulars from the rules of civilized warfare. Nevertheless, from what we have been able to learn, it is our opinion that the conduct of the army as a whole has been better than that of any other troops in the history of the world under circumstances in any manner comparable to those that our men have had to contend with.

*General Miles
and the Ad-
ministration.*

There appeared last month correspondence between General Miles and the Secretary of War touching a request on the part of the general to be sent to the Philippines, with extraordinary authority to take measures, quite at his own discretion, which would virtually have superseded both the civil and the military authorities now there, in order to try by methods of his own to bring about pacification. General Miles' proposals were not looked upon with any favor at all by Secretary Root, and President Roosevelt gave the Secretary's position his unqualified endorsement. The situation has been an unfortunate one, because this particular incident has only served afresh to illustrate a long-standing lack of harmonious coöperation between the War Department and the general designated as chief commander of the army. General Miles has in every way opposed the Administration's pending plan for the reorganization of the general army staff at Washington. The fact is, that under our system in ordinary times the army is to be regarded as a branch of the executive department, and it can have only one administrative head,—namely, the President of the United States, acting through the Secretary of War. There does not seem to be any advantage in having a semi-independent military head of the army.



PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT DELIVERING HIS EXPOSITION ADDRESS AT CHARLESTON.

The President at Charleston. President Roosevelt's long-expected trip to Charleston to visit the Exposition was accomplished last month with no incidents that were not agreeable. The President was received with every courtesy due to his official position, and every possible mark of personal kindness and hospitality. Governor McSweeney, of South Carolina, was aided by Governor Aycock, of North Carolina, in welcoming the President. Ex-Governor Hugh S. Thompson participated with President Roosevelt in the ceremony of presenting a sword to Major Micah Jenkins, of the "Rough Rider" regiment. President Roosevelt's formal exposition speech was in characteristic vein, and was highly gratifying to the people of the South. Its allusions to the Civil War were at once frank and tactful. It praised the part the South bore in the late Spanish War, particularly commended Gen. Luke Wright's work as the present Acting Governor-General of the Philippines, made an admirable statement of our relations and our duty toward Cuba, and took advantage of a dignified public occasion to say a word to the country as a whole upon the problems arising out of our industrial prosperity and out of the tendencies toward combinations of capital and labor.

The Franchise in Virginia. The Virginia Constitutional Convention, which began its work nearly a year ago, completed it early in April, and adjourned to convene again on May 22,

for the purpose either of proclaiming the new organic law or else of submitting it to popular vote. Its chief problem was solved on April 4 by its adoption of an article dealing with the suffrage question. The Virginia plan adopts a principle that several other States have put into force, known as the "understanding clause," as a temporary expedient for a short period,—that is to say, until January 1, 1904, local registrars may put on a permanent roll of voters all applicants otherwise qualified who are able either to read or to give a "reasonable" explanation of any section of the new constitution when read to them; this in addition to taxpayers and to old soldiers or their sons. That the general purpose of this clause is to give an opportunity for enrollment to white voters, while excluding illiterate negroes, is not denied by any one. Yet it does not follow, as many people assert, that there is anything radically unfair in this plan. Generally speaking, the illiterate white man possesses greater political capacity than the illiterate negro. The important part of a measure of this kind is not the temporary but the permanent method that it introduces. The permanent plan in Virginia is to be a yearly poll tax of \$1.50, besides which each applicant for registration must be able to write his application clearly and without assistance in the presence of the registrar. Quite regardless of any favoritism that may be shown to the white voters, the Southern franchise laws render an excellent service to the negro race when they re-

quire from the negro voters either educational or property qualification, or both. The ballot is of no value whatever to the negro who is not fit to exercise it. The existence of reasonable qualifications as to literacy and property furnish excellent incentives to progress, valuable on all accounts and harmful on none. The best and wisest friends of the negro race are not worrying themselves at all about new Southern franchise laws. No Southern State has made provisions which exclude the negro of intelligence and property. The Virginia constitution provides for an improved educational system and advanced methods of control over railroads and other corporations.

Municipal Notes.

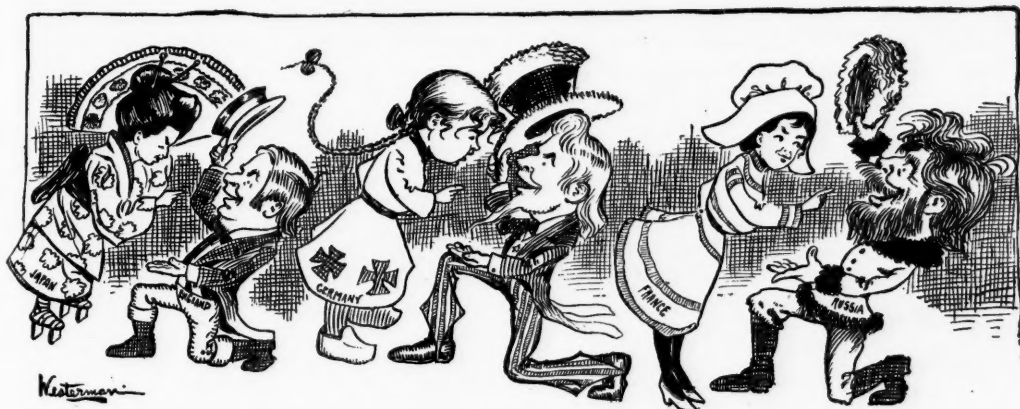
Some municipal elections last month further illustrated the rapid growth in this country of the habit of independent non-partisan action in local matters. In Chicago a great majority of the successful candidates for the municipal council were men whose character and records had been approved by the Voters' Municipal League. Several questions of municipal policy had been submitted to the people for a direct expression of opinion with interesting results. For example, on the question of the municipal ownership of street railways there were 125,594 affirmative votes and only 25,987 against the proposal. The majority in favor of the municipal ownership of lighting plants was still larger. The trouble is that the municipal finances of Chicago are in such disadvantageous shape as to make it practically impossible to enter upon new projects. This vote makes it necessary, however, to consider public opinion to such an extent in the making of agreements with street railroad companies for extended franchises as to insert clauses reserving the right of the municipality to buy at any time on fair terms. In Ohio the supporters of Mayor Johnson were relatively successful in the election of school officers and members of the city council. In the city of Hartford, Conn., the labor unions combined with the Democrats to run as mayor the president of the State Federation of Labor, formerly head of the Hartford Central Labor Union, Ignatius A. Sullivan by name. Mr. Sullivan's trade-unionism began with his activity as a member of the Retail Clerks' Union a few years ago. It will be remembered that two other large Connecticut towns, Bridgeport and Ansonia, have exponents of organized labor as mayors. In St. Louis the grand jury has been investigating bribery and corruption in the municipal assembly, and has made most shocking declarations as to the prevalence of habitual bribery and corruption on a large scale in the granting of franchises. On April 1, Mayor Rose was reelected in Milwaukee by the Democrats.

In New York City.

It would have been highly absurd to suppose that Mayor Low's administration could have taken the situation in New York in hand without encountering many difficulties and giving occasion for constant newspaper discussion of pending problems. The fact is, that new life and energy have been infused into every part of the vast municipal organization. Existing laws were found to protect the supernumerary Tammany office-holders so carefully that it has been hard to reduce the list of public servants to a basis of efficiency and economy. Hardest of all has been the task of endeavoring to reform a criminally vicious police organization. This task has not been made any easier by the disposition in the public mind to associate too closely the question of absolute enforcement of the Sunday liquor closing law with the more serious question of the blackmail of the saloon-keepers by the police officers. It is well to be able to see the main trend of things, and to discriminate between essential and non-essential points of criticism. Those who see things as they really are must admit that Mayor Low is giving New York a magnificent administration. This is a period of remarkable improvements in many cities, and New York is devoting especial attention to the problems of transit.

London Topics.

London made a leading topic last month of Mr. Charles T. Yerkes' plans for the new underground electric railway company, which is to have a capital of \$75,000,000, and which has secured the financial support of certain important banking interests in New York and Boston. Three or four underground lines or projected roads had been acquired by Mr. Yerkes' company in addition to the old Metropolitan District underground lines, which are now to be at once changed from steam to electric traction. The other great topics of discussion in England were the coronation plans, which have been developing on a scale of unprecedented magnificence; the prospects of peace in South Africa; the death of Mr. Rhodes and his remarkable testamentary dispositions; certain critical aspects of the Irish question, and last, but not least, the taxation projects of the chancellor of the exchequer. There has been marked abatement in the tone of pessimism that was prevalent in England some time ago concerning the relative decline of British industry and the more rapid progress of America and Germany. England is an enormously rich and prosperous country, and at no previous moment in her history has she been anywhere near so powerful and so prosperous as in the present year. She ought to have avoided



THE UP-TO-DATE INTERNATIONAL FLORODORA SEXTETTE.

"I must love some one, and it might as well be you."—From the *Ohio State Journal* (Columbus).

the South African War, and she ought before now to have political virility enough to throw off the yoke imposed upon her by her aristocratic governing class, to which such calamities as the war are all of them to be ascribed.

Alliances and the Far East.

England's alliance with Japan for the preservation of respective and common interests in the far East was followed by a Franco-Russian declaration, ostensibly commending the terms of the Anglo-Japanese treaty, but making it plain between the lines that the alliance of Russia and France had to do not merely with mutual defence in Europe, but was also to extend to any complication that might arise in connection with the Manchurian question or other affairs in the far East. From the point of view of those anxious for the preservation of peace, the Franco-Russian declaration is valuable chiefly because it at once throws the plain responsibility upon England for holding Japan in restraint. Under the Anglo-Japanese arrangement, if Japan should fight Russia, England would not interfere as long as Russia stood alone. But the Franco-Russian declaration shows that Russia would not stand alone, but would have the immediate aid of France. Thus England would inevitably be drawn into a conflict for which she is not prepared. Doubtless the Anglo-Japanese alliance will have a tendency to delay Russia's full and open acquisition of Manchuria; but that the Russians will henceforth really dominate that region we have no doubt whatever.

Factors for Peace.

The great point gained for the United States is the assurance that for a good while to come there will be no tariff arrangements made for Manchuria which would

deprive us of such benefits as we possess in common with other nations under treaties made with China. Very important for France is the further information that the Russian alliance extends also to the support by Russia of French plans and projects in Africa. The time may come when, in return for England's activity in demanding that Russia should promptly terminate her occupation of Manchuria, the Russians may back the French in demanding that England should name a date for the termination of her "temporary" occupation of Egypt. But the great underlying fact is that not one of the leading powers of the world is prepared for war or wishes it, and that alliances and cross-alliances deadlock the situation, and therefore make for peace rather than for conflict.

Japan Progressing.

The United States last month had the honor of a visit from a great Japanese statesman and financier, Count Matsu-kata, who has been prime minister of his country as well as minister of finance, and who declares that Japan is rapidly recovering from a period of temporary industrial depression. The count says that the Japanese people are now very glad that the gold standard has been introduced, with the result of an unprecedented steadiness in prices. The Marquis Ito's party has issued an important manifesto in view of the coming election, urging economy and efficiency in the government, the further development of education, and the placing of national above mere party interests.

Russia in the "Near East."

The apparent check to Russia's political activity in the far East will not much affect the development of Russia's trans-Siberian railway system, upon which

it is supposed that a considerable part of the new loan raised by Russia in the European capitals on the pledge of the Chinese indemnity fund is to be expended. Meanwhile there is some reason to think that Russia's political energy, for the present somewhat rebuffed in the far East, is to be exhibited with the more vigor in other directions. It would not be at all strange if a part of the new loan should be applied to railway promotion in Persia and to renewed efforts toward a Russian outlet to the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean. Russia is also giving especial attention to her fleet on the Black Sea, and keeps an ever-watchful eye on the Bosphorus and the ever-troubled Balkans.

France in Election Time.

The French, like several other continental countries, were much disturbed by serious conflicts last month between labor and capital, numerous important factories being closed by strikes. These labor troubles were coincident with a period of political campaigning. The session of parliament closed near the beginning of April, and the members went to their constituencies to engage in the canvass. A thousand candidates promptly presented themselves for the Chamber of Deputies, 179 of these aspiring to the 46 seats representing Paris and its immediate environs. The prime minister, Waldeck-Rousseau, naturally took an absorbing interest in the contest, inasmuch as the results meant either the vindication or the condemnation of his ministry, which had been in office longer than any other since the formation of the present republic. The Ministerialists,—that is to say, the supporters of the present administration,—took a cheerful view of the outlook. The largest element of their opponents is made up of the so-called Nationalists, the leading spirit among whom was Jules le Maitre, the well-known journalist and man of letters. The Nationalists profess, as General Boulanger did in his day, to favor a change of the constitution which would make the French President the chief executive, after the American plan. The monarchical factions had practically lost their identity and were expected in the main to support the Nationalists. The extreme Socialists and one or two other smaller elements played independent rôles in the campaign.

Other French Matters.

The date for the general election had been fixed for April 27 by a cabinet council held on the last day of March. One influence that promised to be felt in the election was that of the high protectionists and subsidy men, especially that element of them interested in the protection of bounty-fed beet-sugar.

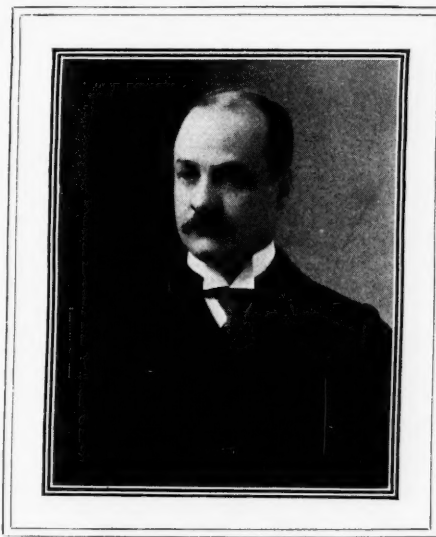
If the Waldeck-Rousseau government should prove to have been defeated as the result of the election, it is likely enough that the new ministry would be one which would refuse to ratify the recent Brussels convention providing an international agreement for the abolition of sugar bounties. The group of refiners in France is said to have very great influence indeed, and it was naturally opposed to the administration last month. On March 24, the Chamber of Deputies, by a vote of 469 to 32 (showing the practical unanimity of the French support of the Russian alliance), appropriated 500,000 francs to pay the expenses of President Loubet's visit to Russia. The vote on the same proposition in the Senate was absolutely unanimous. The French Government and press have received in the best spirit the invitation extended by our State Department to France to send official delegates to the unveiling, on May 24, at Washington, of the statue of Count de Rochambeau, the memory of whose services to America in the Revolutionary War have always been cherished by this country.

Affairs in Germany.

The visit of Prince Henry of Prussia, which served the newspapers well as a fortnight's topic, is already among things past and almost forgotten. The Germans have many foreign and domestic problems on their hands that concern them much more seriously than their relations to the United States. They are still in the thick of their bitter and protracted debate over the proposed new tariff, the agricultural interest being eager for the measure and strong in the Reichstag, while the industrial and consuming elements that oppose the bill are stronger in the press and in general public opinion. Count von Bülow was in Vienna, in the early part of April, to make an official visit and to confer with regard to the renewal of the Triple Alliance. On his departure, it was reported in the European press that the alliance would be renewed in its old form for another term of years. Von Bülow had previously visited Italy, where he conferred with Prime Minister Prinetti on the subject. It is intimated that in consideration of the renewal of the treaty, Germany intends to make some tariff concessions to both Austria and Italy. The German Emperor allows no month to pass without giving evidence of mental activity in some new direction. He is now showing a deep and intelligent interest in a movement that has been started in Germany, upon plans to some extent already developed in the Scandinavian countries and England, for the transfer of the drink traffic from private hands to the management of companies or corporations having no pecuniary interests at stake.

Belgium's chronic disturbances over the suffrage broke out acutely last month. The Clerical party, which holds the government through the peculiarities of a franchise system that gives supplementary votes to certain favored classes, is chiefly responsible, by its narrow and illiberal policy, for the rapid growth in Belgium of bitter radicalism and turbulent socialism. The Clericals in the present Chamber number 85, and the opposition 66 strong, half being Radicals and half being Socialists. The demand is for equal manhood suffrage. The immediate cause of the rioting last month, which resulted in the death at the hands of the police of several Socialists, was the order given to certain Spanish republican deputies, who had been attending a Socialist congress in Belgium, to depart at once from Brussels. Their Belgian friends and sympathizers congregated to see them off at the railway station, and conflicts with the police occurred which led to further turbulent gatherings, and to rioting and a concerted strike in the manufacturing towns throughout Belgium. The sympathy of the whole world was aroused last month by the grave illness of Queen Wilhelmina of Holland. On April 18 her physicians announced that she was suffering from typhoid fever, and it was reported that the Chambers would meet to appoint a regency.

In the Educational Field. The formal installation of Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler as president of Columbia University at New York, on April 19, was an event that attracted great attention in the educational world, and that also



PRESIDENT BUTLER, OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.

served in many ways to illustrate the commanding importance that our principal universities are assuming in the life of the country. Although Columbia has behind it a long and interesting history as a college, its career as a full-fledged, modern university began during President Low's recent administration. Its corps of instructors now embraces 500 professors, assistants, and lecturers, and its student body falls not very far short of numbering 4,000. All indications point toward its further growth in numbers, influence, and usefulness, and Dr. Butler's preëminent fitness to stand at the head of its varied activities received the most gratifying recognition last month. There are many new signs of the educational awakening of the South, to which we have so frequently called attention. Athens, the center of Georgia's university and educational system, was chosen as this year's meeting place of the Southern Educational Conference, which was announced to open on April 24. President Dabney, of the University of Tennessee, has organized a summer school for Southern teachers, to be held at Knoxville, with a magnificent corps of instructors.



THE UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA CAMPUS.

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

(From March 19 to April 19, 1902.)

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

March 19-20.—The Senate considers the bill for the protection of Presidents; the Finance Committee reports the war-tax repeal bill with amendments....In the House, the Ways and Means Committees' bill for Cuban reciprocity is introduced; general debate on the river and harbor appropriation bill is closed, and consideration of amendments begun.

March 21.—The Senate passes the bill to repeal the war-revenue taxes, with the amendments of the Finance Committee and the bill for the protection of Presidents....The House passes the river and harbor appropriation bill.

March 24-25.—The Senate considers the oleomargarine bill....The House, after debate, votes to unseat John S. Rhea (Dem.), of the Third Kentucky District, and to give the seat to J. McKenzie Moss (Rep.); consideration of the army appropriation bill is begun; the Committee on Foreign Affairs reports the bill for Chinese exclusion.

March 26.—The House adopts a resolution asking the President for information regarding General Miles' request to be sent to the Philippines.

March 27.—The House passes the army appropriation bill; a committee is appointed under a resolution introduced by Mr. Richardson (Dem., Tenn.), to investigate charges of bribery in connection with the sale of the Danish West Indies.

March 28.—In the House, 215 private pension bills are passed, and the sundry civil appropriation bill is introduced (\$49,316,395).

March 29.—The House considers the bill to improve the efficiency of the revenue cutter service.

March 31.—The Philippine civil government bill is reported in the Senate....The Cuban reciprocity bill is favorably reported in the House from the Ways and Means Committee and the sundry civil appropriation bill is discussed.

April 2.—The House passes the sundry civil appropriation bill.

April 3.—The Senate, by a vote of 39 to 31, passes the oleomargarine bill....The House passes the bill to improve the revenue cutter service.

April 4.—Both branches begin consideration of Chinese exclusion bills.

April 5.—The Senate passes the Indian appropriation bill....The House considers the Chinese exclusion bill.

April 7.—Both branches agree to the conference report on the war revenue repeal bill, which goes to President Roosevelt for signature....The House passes the Chinese exclusion bill, with amendments making its provisions more rigorous, and also the bill extending the charters of national banks twenty years.

April 8.—By a vote of 177 to 80 the House takes up the Cuban reciprocity bill.

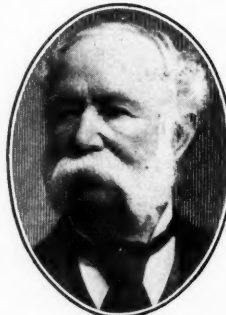
April 10.—The Senate passes the post-office appropriation bill and continues debate of Chinese exclusion....The House continues debate of the Cuban reciprocity bill.

April 12.—The House, after some debate, passes the bill granting a pension of \$5,000 a year to the widow of the late President McKinley.

April 15.—In the Senate, general debate of the Chinese exclusion bill is closed, after the adoption of two important amendments.

April 16.—The Senate defeats the Chinese exclusion bill and adopts a substitute continuing the present law.

April 18.—The Senate begins consideration of the Philippine civil government bill....The House, by a vote of 247 to 53, passes the Cuban reciprocity bill, amended so as to abolish the differential on refined sugar.



THE LATE GEN. WADE HAMPTON, OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—AMERICAN.

March 19.—Nebraska Democrats and Populists again effect a fusion....President Roosevelt offers the vacant place on the national Civil Service Commission to James R. Garfield, of Ohio....Democratic members of the House of Representatives adopt resolutions declaring that Congress should express sympathy with the Boers.

March 20.—In testifying before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, General Miles threatens to resign if Secretary Root's plan for a general staff is adopted....President Roosevelt nominates Nevada N. Stranahan to be collector of customs at the port of New York.

March 22.—Attorney-General Knox decides that the public lands of Porto Rico are the property of the United States.

March 24.—On the application of the Interstate Commerce Commission the United States Court grants a temporary injunction against six railroads entering Chicago.

March 25.—General Wood is instructed from Washington to turn over the government of Cuba to the officials chosen by the Cuban people, on May 20....Maj.-Gen. Elwell S. Otis is placed on the retired list of the United States army.

March 27.—The New York Legislature closes the shortest session since 1794.

March 28.—The Virginia Constitutional Convention adopts a suffrage plan providing that all who become voters prior to 1904 must be able to understand and explain the State constitution. After that time a poll-tax of \$1.50 is provided; also an educational qualification.

Confederate soldiers and their sons are to be exempt from all educational restrictions....Commissioner of Pensions Henry C. Evans resigns office....Representative James M. Griggs, of Georgia, is chosen chairman of the Democratic Congressional Committee.

March 29.—Returns from Arkansas primaries indicate the defeat of Senator James K. Jones for the United States Senatorship by ex-Gov. James P. Clarke.... President Roosevelt makes public the correspondence in which General Miles' request to be sent to the Philippines is disapproved.

April 1.—In the Chicago municipal election, 28 out of 36 candidates recommended for election as aldermen by the Municipal Voters' League, are elected; the new council will consist of 39 Republicans, 30 Democrats, and 1 Independent; the referendum vote is overwhelmingly in favor of municipal ownership of street car systems, lighting plants, and other public utilities.... Mayor David S. Rose (Dem.), of Milwaukee, Wis., is re-elected by a plurality of over 7,000 votes.

April 2.—Governor Montague, of Virginia, vetoes a bill for Congressional reapportionment passed by the legislature.

April 3.—A new political organization, styled the Allied People's Party of the United States, and composed of reform elements opposed to the Democratic and Republican parties, is formed at Louisville, Ky.

April 4.—The Virginia Constitutional Convention adopts a plan for the election of State Senators every four years and members of the House of Delegates every two years; a recess is taken until May 22.... President Roosevelt offers the position of Commissioner-General of Immigration to Chief Frank P. Sargent, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen.

April 7.—The Cleveland municipal election is regarded as a victory for Mayor Johnson, the Democrats electing six out of eleven Congressmen, and all three candidates for school council....At Cincinnati, Judge Howard Ferris (Rep.) defeats W. H. Jackson (Dem.) for the Superior Court....Ignatius A. Sullivan, the trades-union man endorsed by the Democrats, is elected mayor of Hartford, Conn.

April 10.—Governor Dole of Hawaii arrives in Washington for a conference with President Roosevelt....Robert J. Wynne is appointed First Assistant Postmaster-General.

April 11.—President Roosevelt selected Eugene F. Ware (Rep.), of Kansas, for Commissioner of Pensions, to succeed Henry Clay Evans, resigned.... President Roosevelt nominates William Williams for Commissioner of Immigration at the port of New York, and James R. Garfield for Civil Service Commissioner.

April 12.—President Roosevelt signs the bill repealing the war revenue taxes.

April 14.—The United States Supreme Court hears arguments in the suit of the State of Washington against the Northern Securities Company.... President Roosevelt appoints Archbishop Ryan a member of the Board of Indian Commissioners.

April 15.—The House Committee on Military Affairs decides on the rebuilding of the Military Academy at West Point at a cost of \$6,500,000.... President Roosevelt, through Secretary Root, orders General Chaffee to make a thorough investigation into the charges of cruelty made against American officers in the Philippines.

April 17.—President Roosevelt nominates James S. Clarkson for Surveyor of the Port of New York.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—FOREIGN.

March 19.—The Servian minister resigns.... The financial statement of the Indian Government shows a surplus of over \$8,000,000 in 1900-1901.

March 20.—M. Delcasse, in the French Senate, makes a statement on French external politics.... The Belgian Senate adopts the military reform bill.... In the British House of Commons, John Dillon, Nationalist, is suspended for calling Mr. Chamberlain a liar.

March 21.—A British royal commission is appointed to report on alien immigration.

March 22.—The Bulgarian cabinet is reconstructed.... The Dutch Government brings forward a Dutch-German cable scheme.... In the Belgian Chamber a violent attack is made on the Pope by the Socialists.

March 23.—Belgian Liberals and Socialists make a demonstration in favor of universal suffrage.

March 24.—The British House of Commons adopts without discussion a motion of Mr. Balfour to limit the expulsion of John Dillon to a week.

March 25.—George Wyndham, Chief Secretary for Ireland, introduces the Irish land bill in the British House of Commons.... The French Chamber of Deputies passes a bill voting 600,000 francs (\$120,000) for exhibits at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in St. Louis.

March 31.—Two issues of bonds, amounting to \$7,500,000 yen, are made successfully in Japan.... The British Independent Labor party holds its tenth annual conference at Liverpool.

April 5.—The Cuban jury system, enforced since 1900, is abolished.

April 7.—The British Parliament reassembles.

April 8.—The tariff committee of the German Reichstag fixes duties on imported fruits.

April 10.—It is announced in the Canadian House of Commons that the Canadian militia is to be increased from 35,000 to 100,000 men by the establishment of rifle clubs.

April 11.—The tariff committee of the German Reichstag places high duties upon meats.

April 14.—In his budget statement in the British Parliament, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach proposes the imposition of duties on grain and flour.

April 15.—The British House of Commons adopts a resolution providing for a loan to be raised by an issue of 2½ per cent. consols.... The Russian minister of the interior is shot and killed by a student.



MRS. ESTHER MORRIS.

(Mrs. Morris, who died at Cheyenne, Wyo., on April 2, at the age of eighty-nine, was known as the "Mother of Woman Suffrage in Wyoming.")

April 16.—Half of the new British war loan is offered to the public and is ten times oversubscribed.

April 17.—The enforcement of the Crimes Act inreland is debated in the British House of Commons.

April 18.—The Belgian Chamber rejects the proposal for universal suffrage.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

March 19.—France and Russia issue a note relative to the Anglo-Japanese alliance....The Turkish Government refuses the demand of the United States for the repayment of the \$72,000 paid the Bulgarian brigands as a ransom for Miss Stone and Madame Tsilka....The Danish Folksthing votes to ratify the treaty providing for the cession of the Danish West Indies to the United States.

March 20.—The French Government requests the United States to institute negotiations for a parcels post treaty between the United States and France.

March 23.—The Korean foreign minister refuses to have any relations with the Russian minister.

March 27.—President Roosevelt sends a special message to Congress asking authority to appoint diplomatic and consular representatives of the United States in Cuba.

March 29.—Diplomatic Agent Charles M. Dickinson, of the United States, is declared *persona non grata* by the Bulgarian Government on account of his attitude in the case of Miss Ellen M. Stone, the abducted missionary.

March 30.—Riots in Macedonia and Albania cause Russian protests....Russia suggests to China that Tibet be made independent.

March 31.—The Danish Government formally disclaims the bribery charges of Captain Christmas, relating to the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States....The Colombian Government gives formal consent to the sale of the Panama Canal Company's property to the United States.

April 2.—The Eleventh International Peace Congress is opened at Monaco....The Turkish Government represents to the powers that the insecurity of Christians in Macedonia and Albania is due to the Macedonian Committee's importation of arms and dynamite.

April 3.—It is announced that Russia and China have agreed on the terms of a treaty for the evacuation of Manchuria.

April 4.—United States Minister Conger leaves Peking for Shanghai to open negotiations for a new commercial treaty between the United States and China.

April 5.—Secretary Hay orders an investigation into the complaint made by Governor Heard, of Louisiana, against purchases of supplies for British army.

April 8.—The Manchurian convention between Russia and China is signed at Peking; its ratification is to take place three months from date, Russia undertaking

to evacuate Manchuria in three stages at intervals of six months.

April 9.—The Danish Landsthing votes to defer the ratification of the treaty ceding the West India islands to the United States until a vote is taken in the islands.

April 10.—Diplomatic relations between Italy and Switzerland are ruptured on account of a publication in an anarchist paper at Berne regarding the killing of King Humbert....Diplomatic relations between France and Venezuela are renewed.

April 12.—The text of the Manchurian convention between Russia and China is published.

April 16.—The United States receives a protest from the governments of Great Britain and Germany against that portion of the Philippine tariff bill which provides for a rebate on hemp.

MILITARY OPERATIONS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

March 23.—Messrs. Schalkburger, Reitz, Lucas, Meyer, Krogh, and Vandervelt arrive in Pretoria from Middelburg under flag of truce.

March 24.—In a fight with Boers in Cape Colony, the British lose 8 men killed, 10 wounded, and 29 captured.

March 26.—Lord Kitchener reports result of drive against Delarey—3 guns and 2 pom-poms and 251 prisoners, besides stores and mules, captured.

March 31.—In a fight at Bushman's Kop, the British lose 2 officers and 18 men killed and 5 officers and 58 men wounded.

April 3.—The Boer commandant, Erasmus, is killed in Orange River Colony.

April 4.—The Canadian Rifles repulse the Boers in a sharp fight near Harts River, Transvaal Colony; the British lose 3 officers and 24 men killed, and 16 officers and 151 men wounded, while the Boers lose 137 killed or wounded.

April 7.—Lord Kitchener announces the acquittal by court-martial of Commandant Kritzingen in Cape Colony.

April 10.—President Steyn and Generals Botha, De Wet, and Delarey, with other Boer chiefs, gather at Klerksdorp, in the Transvaal, to confer on peace terms with the British Government.

April 16.—Lord Kitchener reports the capture of 135 Boers in the Klerksdorp district since April 11.

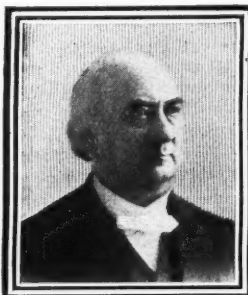
April 18.—It is announced by Mr. Balfour in the British House of Commons that Lord Milner and Lord Kitchener, while refusing the Boers an armistice on military grounds, have agreed to give facilities for the election and meeting of representatives of various commandos to consider peace terms; negotiations are suspended for three weeks.

OTHER OCCURRENCES OF THE MONTH.

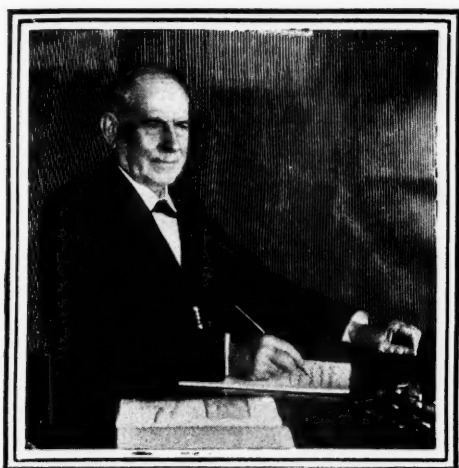
March 22.—At Messrs. Rothschild's petroleum works at Batumi the employees on strike are dispersed by soldiers and 34 are killed....The Oxford-Cambridge boat race results in an easy victory for Cambridge.

March 23.—It is announced that Marconi has selected Sable Head, Cape Breton, as the site for a wireless telegraph station on the Atlantic coast nearest to England.

March 24.—In the Havana postal fraud cases, C. F. Neely is sentenced to ten years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of \$56,701; W. H. Reeves, to ten years' im-



THE LATE DR. JAMES H. FAIRCHILD, OF OBERLIN.



THE LATE DR. T. DE WITT TALMAGE.

prisonment, and to pay a fine of \$33,516; and Estes G. Rathbone, to ten years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of \$35,324.

March 25.—The Buller-Balfour correspondence relating to the battle of Spion Kop is published in London.

March 26.—The total of deaths from cholera in Arabia reaches 1,129. . . . The Textile Council at Lowell, Mass., votes to order a strike in that city on March 31, because of the refusal of the mills to grant a 10 per cent. increase in wages.

March 29.—Pope Leo XIII. publishes a long encyclical letter largely devoted to wars and armaments. . . . Losses from floods in Tennessee are estimated to have reached \$1,000,000.

April 1.—The longshoremen of Halifax, N. S., to the number of 700, strike for increase in pay. . . . A railroad accident near Barberton, Transvaal, results in the death of 39 British soldiers and the injury of 45 others.

April 3.—Funeral services over the body of Cecil Rhodes are held in the Parliament House, Cape Town.

April 4.—The will of Cecil Rhodes, providing Oxford scholarships for students from the United States and Germany, is made public.

April 5.—The collapse of a spectators' stand at a football match at Ibrox Park, Glasgow, Scotland, causes the death of 21 persons and the serious injury of 200.

April 8.—President and Mrs. Roosevelt are welcomed at the Charleston Exposition by the people of South Carolina.

April 10.—The body of Cecil Rhodes is buried on the Matoppo Hills, in Rhodesia; at the hour of the burial a memorial service is held in St. Paul's Cathedral, London. . . . There are serious labor riots in Brussels and other cities of Belgium.

April 14.—Soldiers are held in readiness to check the labor disturbances in Belgium. . . . American soldiers testify before the Senate Committee on the Philippines regarding the infliction of the "water cure" on the Filipinos.

April 16.—The surrender of Malvar, the Filipino insurgent leader in Luzon, to General Bell is reported by General Chaffee.

April 17.—The dispatches regarding the battle of Spion Kop are made public in England. . . . Emperor William's yacht *Meteor* arrives in the Solent from America. . . . The dock laborers of Copenhagen go on strike. . . . President-elect T. Estrada Palma sails from the United States to Cuba.

April 18.—It is announced that Queen Wilhelmina of Holland is ill of typhoid fever. . . . A serious revolt is reported from southern China.

April 19.—Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler is installed as president of Columbia University.

OBITUARY.

March 19.—Ex-President James H. Fairchild, of Oberlin College, 84.

March 20.—Ex-Judge Noah Davis, of New York, 83.

March 21.—Mrs. Mary L. P. Ames, a well-known botanist, of California, 57.

March 22.—Chief Justice Russell Smith Taft, of the Vermont Supreme Court, 67.

March 23.—Kálmán Tisza, leader of the Hungarian Liberal party, 72 (see page 575).

March 26.—Cecil John Rhodes, 49 (see page 548).

March 27.—Dr. Solomon Mandelkern, a leading Hebrew scholar of Vienna, 72. . . . Most Rev. Charles Eyre, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Glasgow, 85.

March 29.—Prince Derneberg (better known as Count von Münster-Ledenberg), prominent German diplomat, 82. . . . Sir Andrew Clarke, an important British colonial official, 78.

March 30.—Ex-Justice Joseph Potter, of the New York Supreme Court, 80.

March 31.—Dr. Ernest M. Lieber, leader of the Centre in the German Reichstag, 64.

April 1.—Dr. Thomas Dunn English, author of "Ben Bolt," 83. . . . Ex-United States Senator Joseph Smith Fowler, of Tennessee, 82. . . . Manuel San Clemente, ex-President of Colombia.

April 2.—Junius Henri Browne, a well-known author and journalist, 69. . . . Mrs. Esther Morris, a pioneer in the Wyoming woman-suffrage movement, 89.

April 3.—Ex-Chief-Justice David A. Depue, of New Jersey, 75.

April 8.—The Earl of Kimberley, a well-known British Liberal statesman, 76. . . . Ex-Justice Charles C. Dwight, of the New York Supreme Court, 72.

April 10.—John Whitehead, head of the famous torpedo factory, in Hungary.

April 11.—Gen. Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, 84.

April 12.—Rev. Thomas DeWitt Talmage, D.D., 70.

April 14.—Julio José Marques de Apeztegui, for many years a leader of the Conservative, or Spanish, party, in Cuba, 59. . . . Rev. Charles H. Eaton, D.D., pastor of the Church of the Divine Paternity (Universalist), New York City, 50.

April 15.—Prof. Orlando M. Fernald, of Williams College, 67. . . . Jules Dalon, French sculptor, 64.

April 16.—Don Francisco d'Assisi, former King of Spain. . . . Aurelien Scholl, French journalist.

April 19.—Maj. Oscar L. Pruden, assistant secretary to the President, 59.

SOME CARTOON COMMENTS ON CURRENT AFFAIRS.



PACKING UP.—From the Tribune (New York).

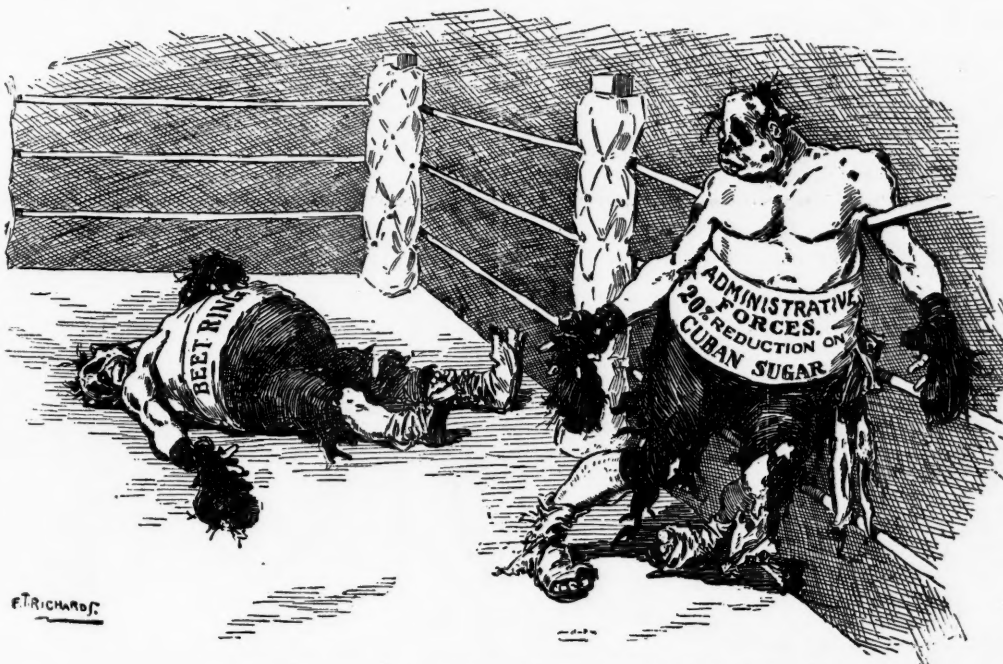
THE cartoons we have selected as typical of the many excellent pictorial hits made during the past month refer chiefly to the Cuban situation, South African affairs, and the knotty Irish problem before Lord Salisbury's government. Mr. Barritt, of the New York *Tribune*, pictures Uncle Sam packing up his bag and baggage to leave Cuba, while Mr. Swayze, of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, from the Cuban's point looks dubiously at the gift of independence personified by a white elephant. The struggle against the beet-sugar interests to reduce the tariff on Cuban cane sugar is a fertile source of inspiration for the cartoonists; the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* shows the "infant" industries, the beet-sugar and tobacco trusts, wailing over the modest 20 per cent. spoonful of pap Congress proposes to administer to the Cuban pickaninny, while Mr. Richards, in the New York *Herald*, represents the administrative forces as nearly "done up" in their victory over the beet interests in the legislative prize ring. A number of the cartoonists, American and foreign, have satirical flings at the continued talk of peace in South Africa while Boer and Briton cease not to maul each other. A clever effort of the *Westminster Budget*, on page 546, comments on the coy attitude toward the United Irish League of the British cabinet ministers.



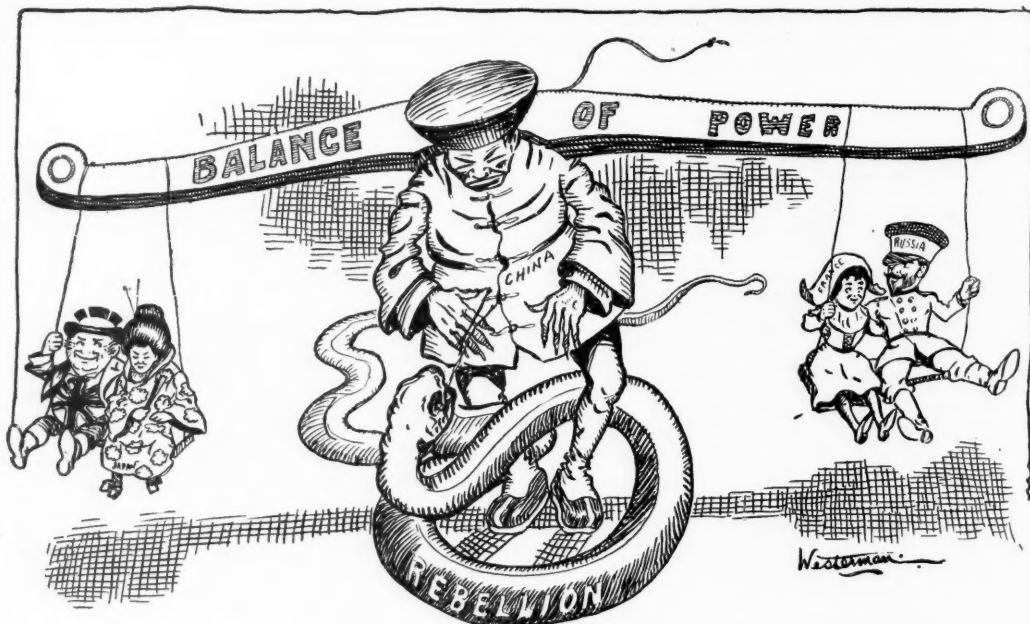
FACING A BIG RESPONSIBILITY.
From the Inquirer (Philadelphia).



A WAIL FROM THE NURSERY.—From the Plain Dealer (Cleveland).



A GLORIOUS REPUBLICAN VICTORY.—From the Herald (New York).



HOW LONG CAN HE STAND IT?—From the *Ohio State Journal* (Columbus).



SOUTH AFRICAN "PEACE NOTES."

Despite all efforts with the phonograph, it has as yet been found impossible to entice forth the much-desired word "peace." The cylinder seems to be worn out.—From *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).



THE DOVE: "It looks like suicide, but I'll tackle it."
From the *Journal* (Detroit).



SOMEBODY CALL OFF THE PUP.—From the *Herald* (Boston).



THE DOVE: "Gee! And I was just going to build a nest in that muzzle."—From the *Herald* (Boston).



THE LATEST THING IN THE DOVE-OF-PEACE LINE.

From the *Tribune* (Minneapolis).



A PRICKLY SUBJECT.

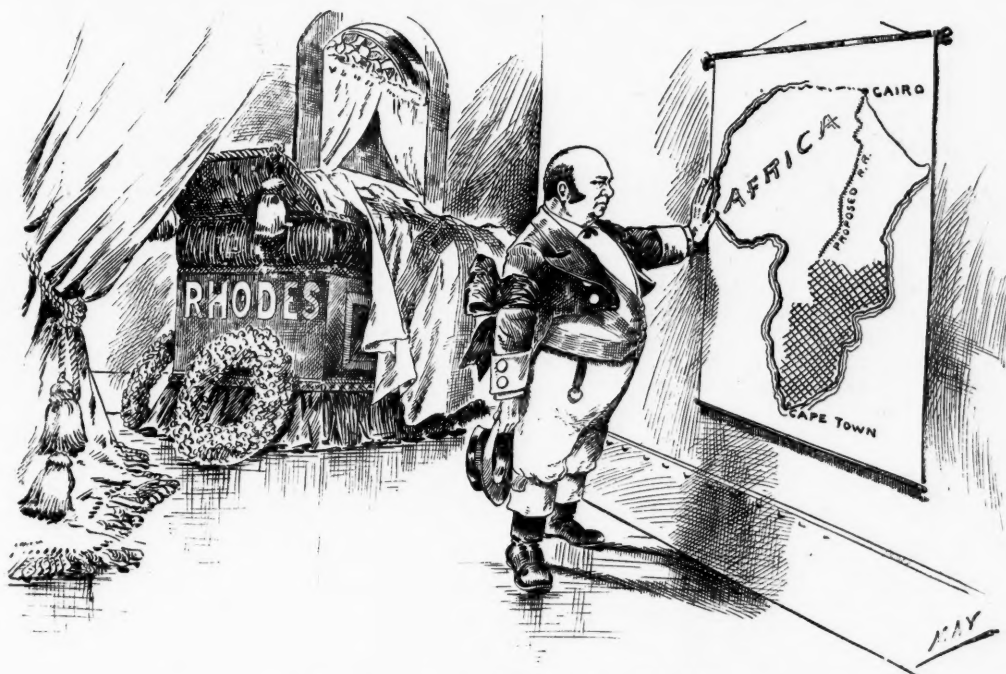
It is said that the Cabinet decided, at a recent Council meeting, not to interfere,—at present, at all events,—with the United Irish League by proclaiming it a “dangerous association.”—From the *Westminster Budget*.



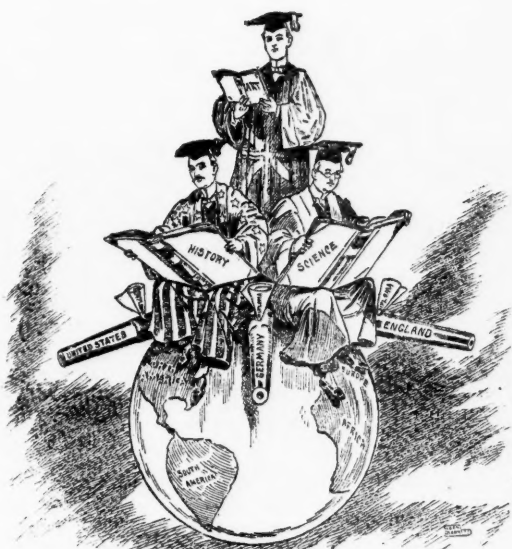
THE IRISH HORSE.

JOHN BULL (to George Wyndham, on "Ireland") : "That's the way, George,—ride him on the snaffle!"

GEORGE WYNDHAM: "Right you are, John! I don't want to use the curb, if I can help it."—From *Punch* (London).



THE UNFINISHED EMPIRE.—From the *Journal* (Detroit).



SPIKING THE GUNS.

"A good understanding between England and the United States will secure the peace of the world, and educational relations will form the strongest tie."—Extract from Cecil Rhodes' will.

From the *Tribune* (New York).



AU REVOIR!

ARTHUR BALFOUR: "You two stay where you are. We'll pick you up again when we come back."

From *Punch* (London).

CECIL JOHN RHODES.

BY W. T. STEAD.

CECIL JOHN RHODES, whose last will and testament has revealed at last to the world the real Rhodes whom we loved so well, was born on July 5, 1853, in a country vicarage in Hertfordshire. He was one of a large family, the seventh child and the fifth son. His early portraits show him to have been a thoughtful child, and his school records show that he was a boy of character and of capacity, although somewhat desultory and fitful. He was educated at Bishop Stortford Grammar School. In Bishop Stortford, the village where his father was rector, and where Rhodes passed his boyhood, they are already preparing to erect his monument, the tribute of friends and neighbors to a villager who, for a time at least, has made the "world his pedestal, mankind his gazers, the sole figure he."

After leaving school, he was sent to Oriel College, Oxford. It was not quite decided what profession he would pursue. His elder brother, Frank, was going into the army. Cecil, it was thought, might go in for holy orders, for in England among county families the idea of the Church as a profession often completely obscures the idea of a vocation. Cecil Rhodes, however, appears to have shown little disposition to enter the Christian ministry. There is a story current about these early days which seems much more characteristic of the man than the notion that he, like Mr. Gladstone, went up to Oxford as a devout aspirant for the honors of the Anglican priesthood. His father, so goes the tale, having noticed that Cecil seldom was to be found in the family pew, mildly expostulated with the lad for his absence.

"You forget, father," was the somewhat brutal reply, "that I have been too much behind the scenes."

Whatever might be his ultimate destination, Cecil Rhodes was content to go to Oxford, and see what would turn up. As usual, it was the unexpected that turned up. He had never been very robust, and a chill caught while rowing on the river settled on his lungs. The family consulted a London physician. He prescribed immediate removal to South Africa as the only means of prolonging the lad's life. He entered his case as one of consumption, and estimated his expectation of life at about six months.

His brother, a short time before, had gone out to Natal, where he was hoping to make his fortune as a planter. Nothing was more natural

than that Cecil should be sent to join him. But although he landed in Natal, he was not destined to stay there. About that time, 1870, diamonds had been discovered in the territory which belonged to the Orange Free State, to the north of Cape Colony, where Kimberley now stands. The rush to the new Golconda drew to the diggings all the adventurous youth of South Africa. The elder brother went first; but Cecil followed him speedily, and, with a third brother, they pegged out claims and dug and sorted the paying dirt for the glittering gems. They were fairly but not exceptionally successful. The elder brother tired of the work; the other brother was burned alive in a fire which broke out in a native hut where he was sleeping. Cecil was left alone. He took over his brothers' claims, acquired others, and began to prosper. His health improved in the open-air life of the veldt.

After a time he felt he was in a position, both financial and physical, that would warrant his returning to Oxford to finish his interrupted studies. He was, however, compelled to return to South Africa every winter, "dodging death"—to quote poor Stirling's phrase. When the sun brought back the swallows, Cecil Rhodes returned, to take up his quarters in Oriel. This he did year after year, long after the youths who had entered with him had taken their degree. He entered in 1872, and did not finally graduate until 1881.

He was fascinated by the charm of Oxford. Never a bookworm, precluded by his health from success as an athlete, he was nevertheless extremely susceptible to the glamour which Oxford exercises over the more romantic of her students. For Rhodes, to the last day of his life, was a poet, none the less a poet because he never dabbled in rhymes, but confined his energies to the poetry of deeds.

Year after year he returned to Oriel, nor was it until nine years after he had first entered his name at the university that he quitted with regret the city to which, down to his dying hour, his eye ever turned with affectionate gratitude.

Whether it was at Oxford, or whether it was when brooding under the stars at night after his diamond-searching was done, Cecil Rhodes dreamed the dream which was henceforth to dominate his life. He was still an undergraduate of Oriel when he drew up his first will, in



CECIL JOHN RHODES.

(From a photograph taken a short time before his final illness.)

which he embodied, in crude, youthful phrases, the central thought which inspires his last will and testament. Many years ago he gave me a sealed packet,—not to be opened until after his death, in order, he said, that you may see I have always been at work upon these ideas. When I opened the packet, I found that as far back as 1877, when his fortune was only beginning, he had bequeathed all he had to the furtherance of the same great conception of the unity of the English-speaking world, and the extension and the expansion of the influence of that race over

the whole world. Seldom, indeed, does a great genius realize in its central inspiration so soon and cling to it so tenaciously to the last. Still less frequently does any mortal who dreams so fair a vision in his youth achieve so great a success as to be able in less than half a century to bequeath a fortune of thirty million dollars for the realization of his dream.

The genesis of this dream is to be traced to a passage in Aristotle which clung to his mind like a burr. In his reading at Oxford, he came upon the remark of the ancient Greek philosopher that

Virtue is the highest activity of the soul living for the highest object in a perfect life.

Most of us would have passed it by as a commonplace. To Rhodes it seemed to contain in a nutshell the wisdom necessary for the guidance of life. He used to paraphrase it when talking about these matters with the few friends whom he felt could sympathize and understand, so as to make it read that the great thing at the beginning of life was to have an object sufficiently lofty to make it worth while spending your whole life in order to obtain it. And having got this master-word, he was never at rest until he could discover the object sufficiently good to make it worth the dedication of a life. He found it, after much hesitation, in the conviction which, having once formed, he never varied, that the highest practical ideal was to work for the unity of the English-speaking race, in order that, being united, it might extend over all the world the beneficent influence which "this best of races" as he phrased it, exercised for Justice, Liberty, and Peace among the inhabitants of this planet.

His ideas in 1877 were crude. They are expressed in that unpublished will with the slapdash indifference to detail which is natural to impetuous youth. In those days Oxford, which had taught him much, had not made him realize the fact that the United States, rather than the United Kingdom, was destined to be the predominant partner in the English-speaking world. Hence his first thought in this first rough draft was that the reunion of the race was to be brought about by the return of the United States to the fold of the British Empire. But when Mr. Rhodes had more experience of the world, and had adjusted his aspirations to the facts, he never indulged in such notions as that the mistake of George III. could ever be undone by the return of the Americans to the allegiance from which they had revolted. His ideas when I first met him, in 1889, were in favor of a federation of empire and republic on equal terms; but years before his death he had avowed to me his readiness, if race union could be brought about in no other way, to attain it by applying for the admission of the United Kingdom and all its colonies as States in the American Union. But although his ideas as to the means grew and ripened with years, he never lost his tenacious grip upon the central idea.

Mr. Rhodes was a great devotee of the ideal of the unity of the English-speaking world, as Ignatius Loyola was of the ideal of the unity of the Catholic Church. And with both men unity was not an end in itself. It was a means to an end, and that end the predominant influence of the

great unity over the whole world. It was but natural, therefore, that Mr. Rhodes, in his lonely musings at the diamond fields, should have imagined that the most effective way to attain his ideal was to create a great society, like to that of the Jesuits, of the faithful, who in every land would work for the attainment of this ideal. It was this idea which led Mr. Rhodes to seek my acquaintance when I was editing the *Pall Mall Gazette*. I was in prison when he first tried to see me, and wroth indeed was he when the jail authorities refused him admission. I knew nothing of this attempt until four years later, when he again hunted me up, and in an interview of three hours he expounded his whole scheme. Never before had I met any one with whose political ideas I found myself so thoroughly in accord, and the friendship then formed continued unbroken, even by the strain of the South African war, down to his death. But this is anticipating.

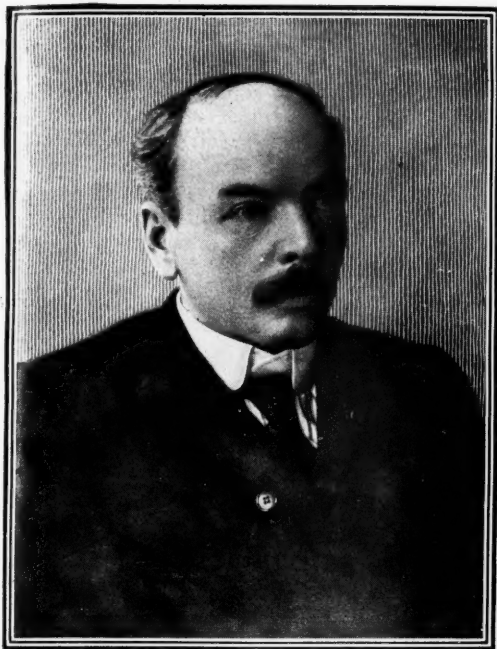
"Your ideas," he said to me, "are all right. But you need money to carry them out. You can do nothing without money in this world."

He had said the same thing years before to General Gordon, whom he upbraided for not accepting the roomful of gold offered him by the Chinese Government for suppressing the Tai-Ping rebellion.

"I would have taken it," he said, "and as many more roomfuls as they would have given me. It's no use for us to have big ideas if we have not got the money to carry them out."

Hence it is not surprising that he applied himself more diligently than ever to the making of a fortune, with the determination to use every penny of it for the realization of his dream.

It is unnecessary here to enter at any length into the history of the making of that fortune. He was successful as a digger. His wealth grew apace, and, after the fashion of wealth, it gathered to it still more wealth. But his great success was in the conversion of a multitude of cut-throat rival companies into one great consolidation. In this he was the precursor of J. Pierpont Morgan. Mr. Rhodes, having realized the fact that amalgamation would enable the diamond-diggers to create a monopoly and control the market, devoted all his energies to the creation of that monopoly. He was completely successful. He gained at Kimberley the reputation of being the only man whom the Jews could not cheat. But he had the advantage of the financial support of the Rothschilds, and by the aid of the great Jew he was able to triumph over the little Jews. The De Beers Consolidated Diamond Mining Company is one of the most gigantic financial corporations in the British Empire. But it was more than a financial corporation.



DR. L. S. JAMESON.

(Who nursed Mr. Rhodes in his last illness.)

It was constituted by Mr. Rhodes with a distinct political aim. Its resources were to be used for extending the empire, and they were used for that object with somewhat disastrous results.

The net result of Mr. Rhodes' operations was that he either bought out or made an ally of every rival. Even his worst enemies do not assert that he took any unfair advantage of his competitors. He ruined no one by his amalgamation. The worst that is said of him is that he was Napoleonically unscrupulous in his negotiations, and that the monopoly which he established closed the door upon private speculators; and by reducing the output in order to raise prices, brought about a period of depression in Kimberley. Having the whole of the mines under his control, Mr. Rhodes introduced what is known as the compound system, whereby the natives are kept during the term of their engagement within stockades, where they are provided with all the necessaries and some of the luxuries of existence, but where they are not allowed to obtain strong drink. The compound system has been fiercely assailed in some quarters as being equivalent to slavery. But it is not denied that there is eager competition among the natives to enter into an engagement to endure three years of this slavery. Neither is it in dispute that the natives are kept sober and healthy, in strong contrast to the state in

which they are to be found in places where no restraint is placed upon their liberty. Their wages are good, and many competent overseers—the Rev. Donald Macleod for one—declare that the system is a monument to the philanthropy of Mr. Rhodes.

For good or for evil, Mr. Rhodes was now King of the Diamond Fields, and absolute master of Kimberley. He had laid a firm hand upon the materials for building up the fortune without which he felt his ideas were useless. His next step was to enter the Cape Parliament. It was noted as a curious coincidence that he first took his seat in the Cape Legislature on the very day on which, twenty-one years afterward, his corpse was brought to Cape Town on its way to its last resting-place on the Matoppos.

One of his first pieces of good fortune was to meet General Gordon, who was at the Cape settling the Basuto trouble. General Gordon, the Bayard of our time,—a mystic idealist, whose genius had saved the Tai-Ping revolutionists,—found Cecil Rhodes a man altogether after his own heart. Years after, when General Gordon was starting on the mission to Khartoum, he cabled to Cape Town asking Cecil Rhodes to go with him to the Soudan. Rhodes had just accepted office as minister of finances,—treasurer-general, they call it at the Cape,—and so could not go. Gordon went, and died at the post of duty. Rhodes lived eighteen years longer, and now he is dead. Gordon's remains were scattered "somewhere in the far Soudan." Rhodes' lie in imperial state in the Matoppos. Between these two great Englishmen lies a whole vast continent; but different though they were, in spirit they were one.

In Parliament, Mr. Rhodes was never an eloquent but always an effective speaker. He was in politics not for office, but for power to carry out his ideas. He despaired in those days of inducing the home government to do anything in the way of northward extension. Therefore he concentrated all his efforts upon popularizing the idea in Cape Colony. He had an able fellow-laborer, whom he cordially disliked, in the Rev. John Mackenzie, who was as zealous as Mr. Rhodes about the northward extension; but, unlike Mr. Rhodes, he did not despair of rousing public opinion at home in favor of taking over the country. Mr. Rhodes believed it was only possible to secure the trade route to the center of Africa by appealing to the interest and ambition of the Cape Colonists. He disliked and was disposed to defy Downing Street. It was in those days that he talked freely about eliminating the imperial factor, and won for himself the reputation of being a dangerous

man, who, if thwarted, might at any time fling himself into the arms of the Dutch and become the first president of the Federated States of Africa. He certainly played up to the Dutch.

Coming into Parliament just after the Majuba settlement, he set himself to conciliate Dutch sentiment. He became a member—and not a member only—of the Afrikaner Bund. He laid down the dictum that without the Dutch you could not govern South Africa. He lauded President Krüger for his devotion to his independence and to his flag; and became the bosom friend of Mr. Hofmeyr, the Parnell of South Africa.

Mr. Mackenzie induced the home government to take over Bechuanaland, and he was appointed its first administrator. He had a difficult task, for the Boers had trekked into the debatable land, and it seemed almost impossible to turn them out without an appeal to force. Mr. Rhodes

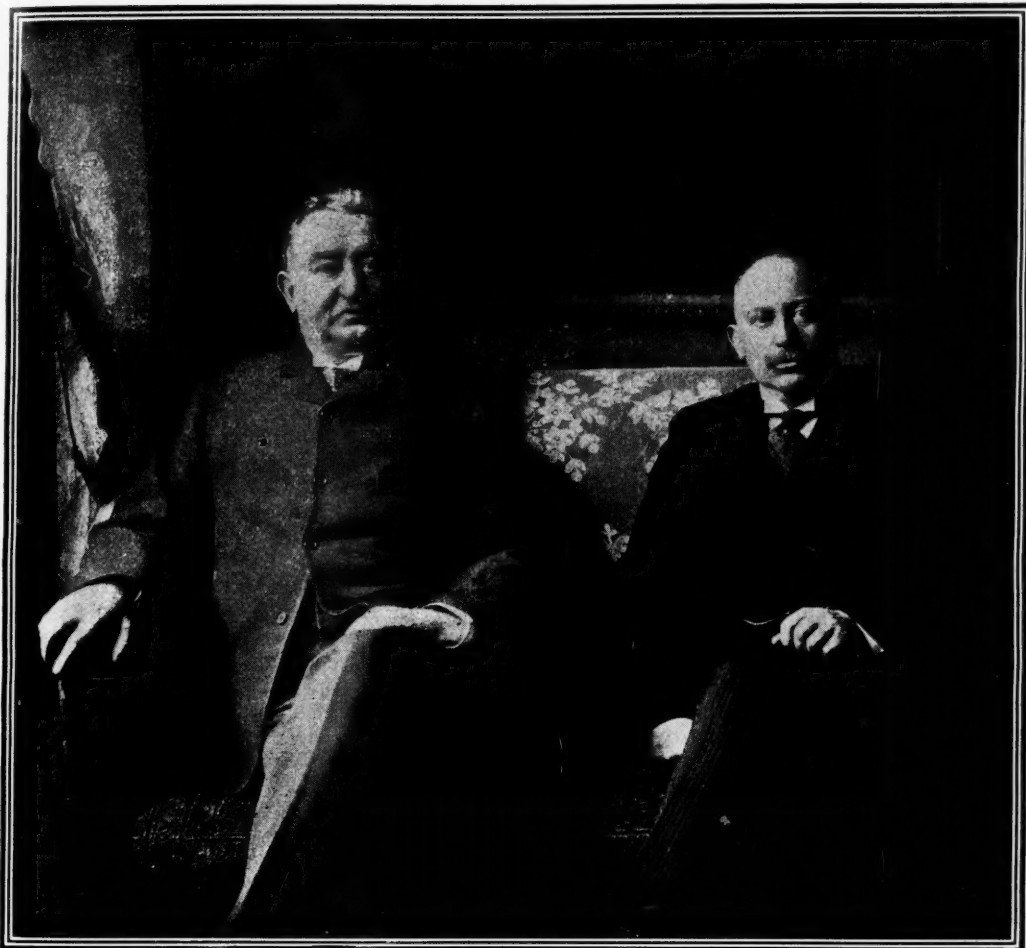
was sent down by the high commissioner to see what could be done. As the result of his mission Mr. Mackenzie resigned, while Mr. Rhodes and Dr. Leyds, meeting for the first time, arrived at an amicable agreement, and contracted a mutual regard which survived even the outbreak of war.

This agreement was, however, soon torn up by the imperial government, which, acting under the inspiration of Mr. Mackenzie, sent out Sir Charles Warren and a small army to clear out the invading Boers and secure the road to the north. The expedition cost \$1,250,000. It cleared the road to the land of Ophir, but the imperial government showed no desire to extend its frontiers northward.

It was then, by what he always termed an accidental thought, that Mr. Rhodes conceived the idea of securing a royal charter authorizing a company of private adventurers,—of which he was at



"GROOTE SCHUUR," CECIL RHODES' FAMOUS HOME AT CAPE TOWN.



MR. RHODES AND ALFRED BEIT, THE SOUTH AFRICAN MULTI-MILLIONAIRE.

once the brain, the heart, the soul, and the purpose,—to undertake the conquest and administration of the vast territory stretching northward to the Zambesi. He had many difficulties to surmount, but by perseverance and persuasiveness he succeeded in securing his charter. The Duke of Abercorn became his chairman; the Duke of Fife (who had married the present King's daughter) joined the board; the company was launched under the most favorable auspices. The investing public poured millions into the treasury, and Mr. Rhodes returned triumphant, to undertake the painting of South Africa British red from the Orange River to the Zambesi.

Dr. Jameson led an expedition of pioneers to take possession of Mashonaland. When we remember the fate of fully equipped British armies

which have ventured into Kaffir territories, it seems little short of a miracle that Lobengula did not swoop down upon the long British column, and wipe it out of existence. They were but two thousand, and they were encumbered with impedimenta which left them at the mercy of any bold and resolute assailant.

Dr. Jameson and Mr. Selous succeeded, however, in their perilous march. Mashonaland passed into British occupation, and the young braves who had formerly looked forward to nothing but an opportunity of wetting their spears in the army of Lobengula, began to find profitable employment in opening up the gold mines, which had not been worked since the days of the Phœnicians.

This halcyon state of things was too good to

continue. Lobengula, the last great Kaffir Napoleon of our time, began to take alarm at the doings of Mr. Rhodes, the big "brother who eats a whole country for his dinner." He attempted to compel some Mashonas to join his army, and slew them when they resisted. When civilized industrials are encamped within the territories of chiefs whose notions of government are based upon periodical massacre, war sooner or later becomes inevitable. War broke out in Mashonaland, and again an almost miraculous thing happened. Lobengula was at the zenith of his strength. Fifteen thousand of the bravest and most athletic savages in South Africa asked for no higher privilege than to die in avenging his wrongs. He was in his own country, a thousand miles away from the British base at the Cape. Dr. Jameson had only a handful of men, and the additional troops sent to his assistance were very few. Yet in a few weeks Dr. Jameson was victorious. Lobengula was slain, his army dispersed, his country annexed. A region vaster than the empire of Germany was added to the British dominions without the addition of a single penny to the burdens of the taxpayer.

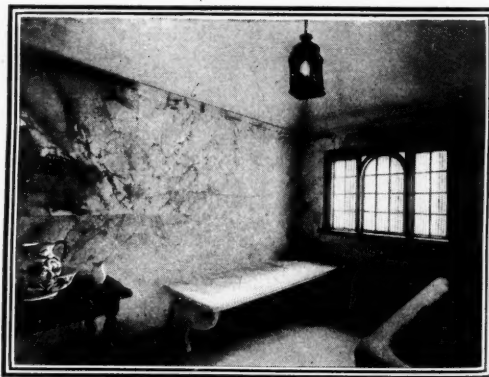
No wonder this thaumaturgist, who achieved such marvels, became even to himself a little demigod. The investing public burnt incense to him in the practical modern fashion of sending the price of chartered shares up to five or six times their nominal value. They had not paid a dividend; but men remembered the fabulous wealth of the Rand, and bought in faith, nothing doubting that the colossal genius who had raised up an empire with a wave of his hand would be equally successful in creating a dividend. The map of Africa was colored red up to the Victoria Falls, and even beyond, for Cecil Rhodes financed the Nyassa Land Protectorate, which the home government would otherwise have abandoned, and so extended the red-fringed frontier almost to the southern end of the Lake Tanganyika. The British flag flew everywhere unmolested. The Boers were shut in on all sides. The Swaziland settlement shut off their last chance of gaining access to the sea. Territories which the Germans had dreamed would furnish the fatherland with an empire as vast as British India, were secured, beyond all cavilling, for the British Empire.

South Africa was at peace. Everywhere Mr. Rhodes was in the ascendant. He was the trusted leader of the Afrikaner Dutch, and, as such, as absolute in Cape Town as he was in Kimberley. At home he was the idol of the imperialists, while the Irish regarded him as the man who financed Mr. Parnell. Liberals and Conservatives alike did him honor. The Queen, on the

advice of Lord Rosebery, made him a member of her Privy Council. Never had any colonist, seldom had any British subject, achieved in his fortieth year so commanding a position as that which Mr. Rhodes occupied in the summer of 1895.

It was the culminating point of his career. In six months the imposing pedestal on which he stood crashed beneath his feet; and although nothing could obliterate the work which he had done, or destroy the indestructible greatness of his character and the influence which it exerted among those who knew him, he was never again the master of events. It is easy to see how he made his fatal blunder. Pride, as usual, went before the fall, and the haughtiness bred by continued success and almost miraculous achievement paved the way to his destruction. Dr. Jameson had triumphed over the Matabele horde. Why should he not be trusted when he reported that Johannesburg was ripe for revolution; that Krüger's rule was so detested that at least one-half of the Boers themselves only waited for an opportunity to throw it off; and that if Mr. Rhodes did not seize the moment in order to direct the movement, the insurrection would take place without him, with a result more deadly to British ambitions than the continuance of President Krüger's rule?

Mr. Rhodes believed that he had the Dutch of the Cape and of the Free State at his back. They supported him against Krüger in the Drifts question. Why not trust them to condone the rough insurrectionary remedy by which Krüger was to be upset, and an honest president established in his place? If he had been left to himself, he would have either discovered his mistake in time, or he would have carried the thing through. The whole blame for the miscarriage of the plot



THE BATHROOM AT "GROOTE SCHUUR."

(Illustrating Mr. Rhodes' taste for massive simplicity.)

lies at the door of a colonial policy that first wrecked the insurrection by insisting upon the annexation of the republic, and then precipitated the raid by inspiring telegrams to the Cape urging the need for immediate action.

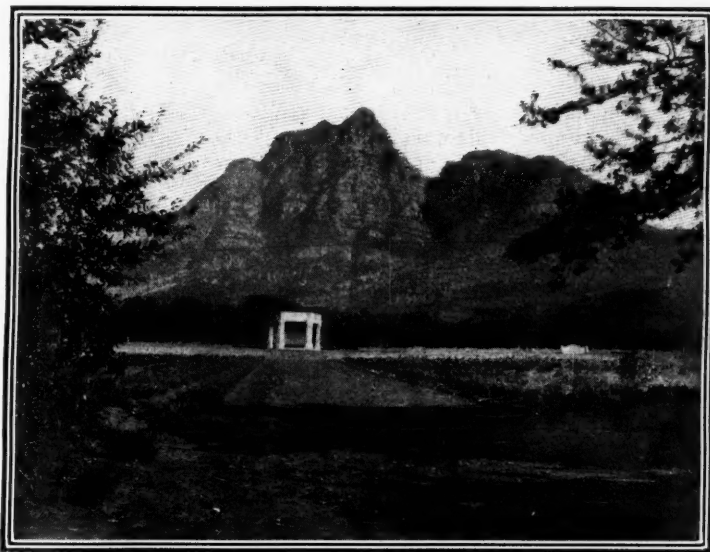
There is no need to go over the story of the farce of the hush-up inquiry at Westminster. Mr. Rhodes behaved with a stoical loyalty to his fellow-conspirator.

"It is not for me to give him away," he said to me. "He tried to help me. As for lying, I am not going to lie. He can do his own lying if he likes."

So the disgraceful comedy was played to the appointed end. Mr. Rhodes was publicly damned for doing that which men in authority knew he had not done, in order that others might be white-washed. Yet Mr. Chamberlain signed that report, only to seize the first opportunity of annulling its significance by publicly declaring from his place in Parliament that nothing whatever had been proved against the personal honor of one whom he had immediately before reported to have been guilty of deceiving the officers of the Queen.

That fatal absolution, natural and indeed inevitable in the circumstances, brought on the present disastrous war. From the moment that declaration reached the ears of President Krüger, nothing that could be said or done could induce him to regard Mr. Chamberlain in any other light than as the tool of Mr. Rhodes, who, he felt, would use Mr. Chamberlain at the first opportunity to take away his country from him.

Hence the armaments of the Transvaal; hence the insurmountable suspicion with which the Boers regarded every proposal made by Mr. Chamberlain both before the war and in the negotiations for peace. Mr. Rhodes bore himself with fortitude. Even his self-possession was shattered when the news came of the catastrophe; but he never rounded on Dr. Jameson, and one of his last acts was to appoint the doctor as one of his seven executors in my place. He went back to Rhodesia to assist in suppressing the Matabele insurrection which followed the failure of the raid, and the dramatic scene when he ventured unarmed into the Matoppo to make



THE VIEW OF "DEVIL'S PEAK" FROM "GROOTE SCHUUR."

(Devil's Peak is a spur of Table Mountain; in the middle-ground is a quaint, old Dutch summer house.)

peace with the savages still dwells in the popular memory.

It was his last heroic appearance. He played a subordinate part in the war, which was not his war, but Milner's. When I urged him to stop the drift toward war visible in Milner's dispatches, he replied that he had tried his own hand on the Transvaal and had failed. He would not spoil Milner's. Whatever Milner did, he would support. To that line he adhered until the end. He did good service in the siege of Kimberley, and excited much indignation because of his outspoken criticisms of the dilettanteism and inefficiency of the British officer. Despite all appeals made to him from one side and the other, he refused resolutely to interfere. When peace was made, then he would see to it that the Dutch were not trampled on. But till then it was Milner's innings.

A truce to these painful polemics over a newly closed grave. It is a more pleasant task to dwell upon the personal characteristics of the man who, despite all his faults, it is a privilege to call my friend. And loyal friend and true he was to me through all these trying years. No one could more vehemently, even passionately, oppose the war in South Africa than I have done, but the line which I took never provoked more than a good-humored remonstrance.

"How insubordinate you are," he said to me when he came back after the siege of Kimberley

was raised. "It is really too bad. Here are we three—myself, Milner, and Garrett (editor of the *Cape Times*). We are all your boys. We learned our lessons at your feet. We are on the spot. You have never been in South Africa. We all three agree this war is necessary. Do you support us? Not a bit of it. Just look how you are carrying on. I would have supported you on any English or American question, but you won't support us in South Africa."

"I cannot," I replied, "so easily forget the lessons which I learned long ago from one Cecil John Rhodes. He taught me that we cannot govern South Africa without the Dutch. I am faithful to his doctrine, nor can I forget it because you have apostatized."

Yet, notwithstanding all these differences, he was never kinder, more cordial, and even affectionate than during these trying years.

"Nothing you can ever say," he said to me, on parting in 1900, "even if you should attack me personally as vehemently as you attack my policy, will ever alter in the least my relations to you. I have learned too much from you. I owe you far too much ever to allow anything whatever you may hereafter do affect my feeling toward you."

To Mr. Rhodes, in his broad outlook, this war was but a passing phase, a mere detail.—irritating, no doubt, but only an incident. He was ever keenly interested in America, and no one hailed with more enthusiasm than he the publication of the three *REVIEW OF REVIEWS* in Britain, the United States, and Australia, advocating each in its own way, with perfect independence but with absolute loyalty, his favorite doctrine of the unity of the English-speaking race.

Mr. Rhodes' political ideas were written out by him on one of the very few long letters which he ever wrote to any one, just before his departure from Kimberley to Mashonaland in the autumn of 1890. The communication takes the shape of a *résumé* of a long conversation which I had had with him just before he left London for the Cape. Despite a passage which suggests that I should sub-edit it and dress up his ideas, I think the public will prefer to have these rough, hurried, and sometimes ungrammatical notes exactly as Mr. Rhodes scrawled them off rather than to have them supplied with "literary clothing" by any one else:

Please remember the key of my idea discussed with you is a Society, copied from the Jesuits as to organization, the practical solution a differential rate and a copy of the United States Constitution, for that is Home Rule or Federation, and an organization to work this out, working in the House of Commons for decentralization, remembering that an Assembly that is responsible for a fifth of the world has no time to discuss the questions raised by Dr. Tanner or the important matter

of Mr. O'Brien's breeches, and that the labor question is an important matter, but that deeper than the labor question is the question of the market for the products of labor, and that, as the local consumption (production) of England can only support about six million, the balance depends on the trade of the world.

That the world with America in the forefront is devising tariffs to boycott your manufactures, and that this is the supreme question, for I believe that England with fair play should manufacture for the world, and, being a Free Trader, I believe until the world comes to its senses you should declare war—I mean a commercial war with those who are trying to boycott your manufactures—that is my programme. You might finish the war by union with America and universal peace, I mean after one hundred years, and a secret society organized like Loyola's, supported by the accumulated wealth of those whose aspiration is a desire to do something, and a hideous annoyance created by the difficult question daily placed before their minds as to which of their incompetent relations they should leave their wealth to. You would furnish them with the solution, greatly relieving their minds, and turning their ill-gotten or inherited gains to some advantage.

I am a bad writer, but through my ill-connected sentences you can trace the lay of my ideas, and you can give my idea the literary clothing that is necessary. I write so fully because I am off to Mashonaland, and I can trust you to respect my confidence. It is a fearful thought to feel that you possess a patent, and to doubt whether your life will last you through the circumlocution of the forms of the Patent Office. I have that inner conviction that if I can live I have thought out something that is worthy of being registered at the Patent Office; the fear is, shall I have the time and the opportunity? And I believe with all the enthusiasm bred in the soul of an inventor it is not self-glorification I desire, but the wish to live to register my patent for the benefit of those who, I think, are the greatest people the world has ever seen, but whose fault is that they do not know their strength, their greatness, and their destiny, and who are wasting their time on their minor local matters, but being asleep do not know that through the invention of steam and electricity, and in view of their enormous increase, they must now be trained to view the world as a whole, and not only consider the social questions of the British Isles. Even a Labouchere, who possesses no sentiment, should be taught that the labor of England is dependent on the outside world, and that as far as I can see, the outside world, if it does not look out, will boycott the results of English labor. They are calling the new country Rhodesia, that is from the Transvaal to the southern end of Tanganyika; the other name is Zambesia. I find I am human and should like to be living after my death; still, perhaps, if that name is coupled with the object of England everywhere, and united, the name may convey the discovery of an idea which ultimately led to the cessation of all wars and one language throughout the world, the patent being the gradual absorption of wealth and human minds of the higher order to the object.

What an awful thought it is that if we had not lost America, or if even now we could arrange with the present members of the United States Assembly and our House of Commons, the peace of the world is secured for all eternity. We could hold our federal parliament five years at Washington and five at Lon-

don. The only thing feasible to carry this idea out is a secret one (society) gradually absorbing the wealth of the world to be devoted to such an object. There is Hirsch with twenty millions, very soon to cross the unknown border, and struggling in the dark to know what to do with his money; and so one might go on *ad infinitum*.

Fancy the charm to young America, just coming on and dissatisfied—for they have filled up their own country and do not know what to tackle next—to share in a scheme to take the government of the whole world! Their present President is dimly seeing it, but his horizon is limited to the New World north and south, and so he would intrigue in Canada, Argentina, and Brazil, to the exclusion of England. Such a brain wants but little to see the true solution; he is still groping in the dark, but is very near the discovery. For the American has been taught the lesson of Home Rule and the success of leaving the management of the local pump to the parish beadle. He does not burden his House of Commons with the responsibility of cleansing the parish drains. The present position in the English House is ridiculous. You might as well expect Napoleon to have found time to have personally counted his dirty linen before he sent it to the wash, and recounted it upon its return. It would have been better for Europe if he had carried out his idea of Universal Monarchy; he might have succeeded if he had hit on the idea of granting self-government to the component parts. Still, I will own tradition, race, and diverse languages acted against his dream; all these do not exist as to the present English-speaking world, and apart from this union is the sacred duty of taking the responsibility of the still uncivilized parts of the world. The trial of these countries who have been found wanting—such as Portugal, Persia, even Spain—and the judgment that they must depart, and, of course, the whole of the South American republics. What a scope and what a horizon of work, at any rate, for the next two centuries, the best energies of the best people in the world; perfectly feasible, but needing an organization, for it is impossible for one human atom to complete anything, much less such an idea as this requiring the devotion of the best souls of the next 200 years. There are three essentials: (1) The plan duly weighed and agreed to. (2) The first organization. (3) The seizure of the wealth necessary.

I note with satisfaction that the committee appointed to inquire into the McKinley Tariff report that in certain articles our trade has fallen off 50 per cent., and yet the fools do not see that if they do not look out they will have England shut out and isolated with ninety millions to feed and capable internally of supporting about six millions. If they had had statesmen they would at the present moment be commercially at war

with the United States, and they would have boycotted the raw products of the United States until she came to her senses. And I say this because I am a Free Trader. But why go on writing? Your people do not know their greatness; they possess a fifth of the world and do not know that it is slipping from them, and they spend their time on discussing Parnell and Dr. Tanner, the character of Sir C. Dilke, the question of compensation for beer-houses, the *omne hoc genus*. Your supreme question at the present moment is the seizure of the labor vote at the next election. Read the *Australian Bulletin* (New South Wales), and see where undue pandering to the labor vote may lead you, but at any rate the eight-hour question is not possible without a union of the English-speaking world, otherwise you drive your manufactures to Belgium, Holland, and Germany, just as you have placed a great deal of cheap shipping trade in the hands of Italy by your stringent shipping regulations which they do not possess, and so carry goods at lower rates.

Here this political will and testament abruptly breaks off. It is rough, inchoate, almost as uncouth as one of Cromwell's speeches, but the central idea glows luminous throughout. How pathetic to read to-day the thrice expressed foreboding that life would not be spared him to carry out his great ideal. But it may be as Lowell sang of Lamartine:

To carve thy fullest thought, what though
Time was not granted? Age in history,
Like that Dawn's face which baffled Angelo,
Left shapeless, grander for its mystery,
Thy great Design shall stand, and day
Flood its blind front from Oris far away.

His original conception of his will was to leave



THE PARLOR IN MR. RHODES' HOUSE, "GROOTE SCHUUR."

the whole of his property, without any restrictions, to be administered by the sole discretion of one, two, or three personal friends. As for eight years I was one of three to whom his millions were left in joint tenancy, I have perhaps as good opportunities of knowing his mind on this matter as any one. It was while on board the steamer, midway between Cape Town and England, that the idea flashed into his mind of superseding his previous will by another, in which part, at least, of his wealth would be set apart for administration by trustees, for educational purposes. When he first told me about it, the scheme was limited to British colonies.

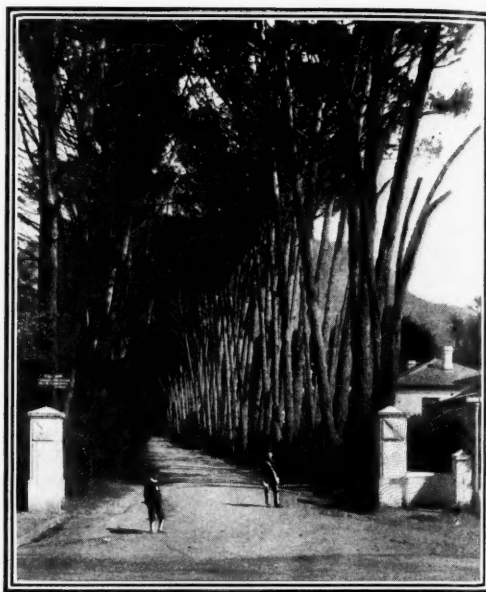
"It is admirable," I said, "but would it not be still better if you could extend it so as to bring the Americans into it?"

Mr. Rhodes doubted whether his estate would bear such an extension, with which in principle he entirely concurred. Further examination, however, satisfied him that it could be done, and accordingly the will contains the provision by which every American State is offered two scholarships of \$1,500 each, tenable for three years. I doubt whether Mr. Rhodes quite realized that by such an arrangement Americans would receive 50 per cent. more of his benefaction than British colonists. This, however, will probably soon be rectified by his executors, who have absolutely unrestricted ownership of the residue, which probably amounts to a moiety of the estate.

Mr. Rhodes was amenable to my suggestion about the American extension of his scholarship because it so thoroughly jumped with his own ideas. Other suggestions,—as, for instance, that the scholarships should be open to women; that they should be tenable at Cambridge, as well as at Oxford, or that the Rhodes scholars should be allowed, if they chose, to study at Harvard or any other American college,—were rejected. "The Americans can, if they like, endow scholarships for their own universities, and Cambridge men can look after Cambridge. My scholars must all come to my old university. As for women, some one else must look after them. I am on the lookout for those who will do the governing of the nations in the years that are to come."

This brings me to a calumny frequently brought against Mr. Rhodes,—that he was a woman-hater. He was never married, and there is no scandal about any woman ever connected with his name. He at one time had a great affection for Olive Schreiner. He used to talk to her about an ideal friendship of intellect and souls.

"Ordinary people," he once told her, "could not understand a friendship like ours,"—which is quite true, and it was true of all Mr. Rhodes'



THE GATEWAY TO "GROOTE SCHUUR."

female friendships. Many women, especially clever women, were devoted to him. In redressing a wrong suffered by a lady from one of the employees at De Beers, Mr. Rhodes showed a passionate indignation against the wrong-doer and a chivalrous enthusiasm for the sufferer which surprised and delighted me. One of the very last acts of his life before leaving England was to insist that adequate provision should be made for the injured woman.

It is one of the curious ironies of fate that Mr. Rhodes, who had never anything to do with women, save to enjoy their conversation or assist them in their distress, should have been hurried to his grave by a woman who wished to marry him, and finding him irresponsible to her overtures, resorted to the somewhat original expedient of forging his name to a series of bills to the amount of £17,000. Only one of them was discounted, and Mr. Rhodes was compelled to return to the Cape to give evidence in the case. He was suffering from heart trouble, but he might have lived for some years if he could have been kept out of the excitement of courts and parliaments. Dr. Jameson strongly opposed his return to Africa. "You are sending him to his grave," he declared. Mr. Rhodes, however, felt that he must appear in court, but promised to return by the next steamer. Unfortunately, he had a cruelly bad passage out. The weather was so stormy that he was twice flung out of his berth onto the floor of his cabin. Arriving at

Cape Town in a state of great nervous irritation, he was at once the center of a vortex of political agitation. He gave evidence in the case of the forgery, and then flung himself into the movement to secure the suspension of the Cape constitution. It was too much for him. He broke down, and although he lingered in great pain for a fortnight and more, his attendants knew from the first that he was doomed. Nothing but his indomitable will kept him alive. The excessive heat rendered his sufferings still more trying. Telegrams hailed into his sick chamber from his friends all over the world. The King and Queen sent affectionate messages. Even when, within a week of his end, he imagined that he could stand the voyage home, his berth was taken on the mail steamer; but she had to leave without him. Longing to see England once more before he died, he refused to give up hope that he might yet rally. But it was not to be. At 6 o'clock

Cecil Rhodes in personal appearance gave the impression that he was taller than, in fact, he was. There was a certain leonine majesty about him which bespoke a man born to command. In his dress he was unconventional to an extreme. No one cared less for pomp. The King of the Diamond Mines, he never deigned to bedeck himself with a brilliant. His hair, which became very gray after the raid, was as often touselled as smooth. He was always smoothly shaven. He had a somewhat rubicund visage, a steely blue-gray eye, the jaw of William the Conqueror, and the brow of a poet. No one was more given to meditation than he. For love of nature and constant communion with stars and sky and flowers and trees, he might have been the twin brother of Wordsworth. Even in death he decreed that he should be buried in the midst of mountains commanding scenery so sublime that he named it *The view of the world*. Mr. Herbert

Baker, who knew him well, says: "The ennobling influence of natural scenery was present in his mind in connection with every site he chose and every building he contemplated."

He adds: "He had the building ambition of a Pericles or a Hadrian, and in his untimely death architecture has the greatest cause to mourn."

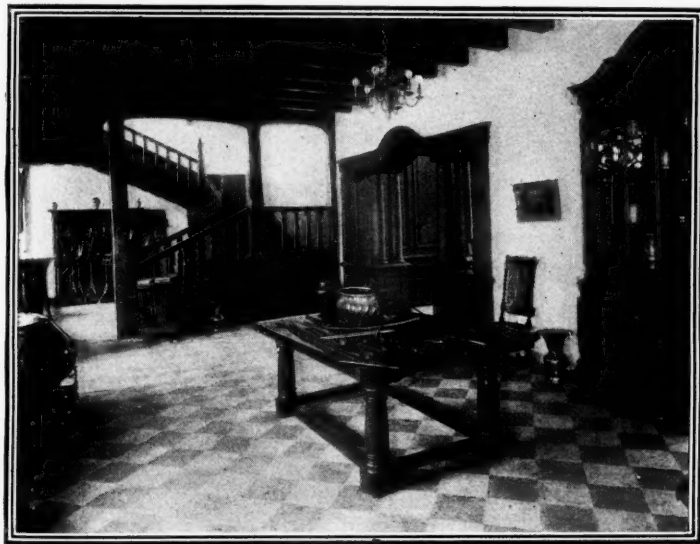
He was a great reader. Gibbon's "Decline and Fall" was one of his favorite books. He sent me £300 once to buy books for the library at Groote Schuur. I wrote to all the famous men in Britain asking each what books, in their opinion, relating to their specialty should be on the book-shelves of a colonial premier. When I got their replies, I bought the books and sent them out. Of pictures, says a friend,

"he allowed himself the possession of but few, not from want of enjoyment of them, but because he looked upon them as luxuries."

"I could build so many miles of railway for that," he used to say.

He bought one picture of the French school, I think, which hung for a time over his dining-room mantelpiece. But after a time the nudities offended him, and he had it removed.

In religion he was an agnostic, admitting, however, that there was—to quote his own phrase—



THE LOBBY OF "GROOTE SCHUUR."

(There was generally a heap of antiques and Dutch curios on the table, as dealers had orders to bring in such articles *ad libitum* and leave them on approval.)

on the evening of March 26 he passed away. His last audible words were characteristic of the man: "So much to do. So little done. Good-bye."

"So little done," brave heart, "so much to do!"
Since first the sun and stars looked down to scan
The core of Nature's mocking mystery, man,
This was the cry of workers such as you;
Each strove and strove, till, sudden, bright in view,
The rich fruition of the striver's plan
Shone far away beyond Life's narrowing span,
Shone while the world was waving him adieu.

a 50 per cent. chance that there was a God. But he got on famously with General Booth, of the Salvation Army, in whose social work he was greatly interested.

No man I have met regarded wealth with such contempt, excepting as a means by which he could influence men and control the destinies of nations. To use his own phrase, he combined "Imagination and commerce." What he loved in the German Kaiser was just this power of imagination. What he hated and despised in the average highly placed official in Downing Street was the absence of imagination. If only he had been more patient,—if his head had not been turned by the ease with which all adversaries went down before him,—what a different ending there might have been for his career! Vain are these regrets in the presence of his silent tomb. It is for us to work as best we can with the means that he has provided us toward the realization

of his highest ideals. "So much to do. So little done." But we may console ourselves by remembering his own story of the old man whom he found planting oak trees, and marvelled that at his age he should undertake such a task. "Sir," replied the old man, "I shall never enjoy their shade. But I had the imagination, and I know what that shade will be, and at any rate no one will ever alter those lines. I have laid my trees on certain lines. I know that I shall not see them beyond a shrub, but with me rests the conception and the shade and the glory."

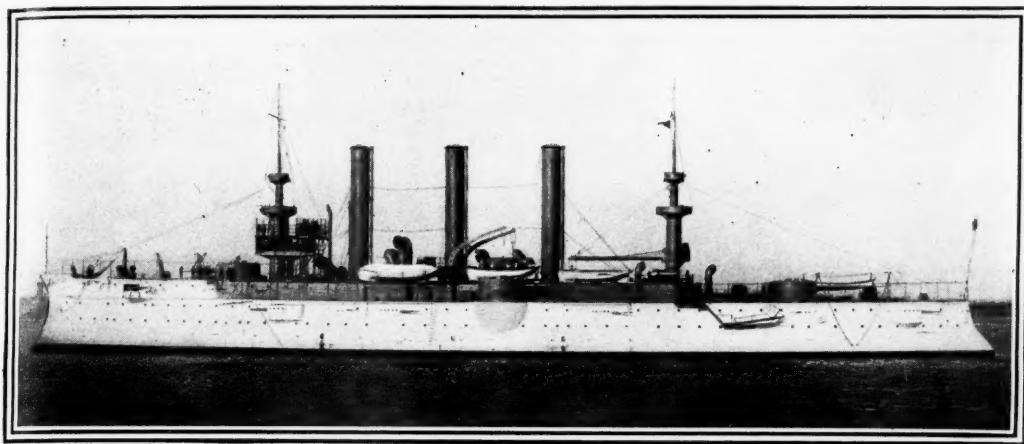
"So," said Mr. Rhodes, "we also have our conception, the results of which cannot be known in our temporary existence, but it is satisfactory to feel that you may found the lines in the same way as that aged planter of oak."

Mr. Rhodes in his short lifetime planted many oaks, and with him rests "the conception, the shade, and the glory."



CECIL RHODES' DINING ROOM IN "GROOTE SCHUUR."

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Copyrighted, 1897, by W. H. Rau.

THE UNITED STATES ARMORED CRUISER "BROOKLYN."
(Displacement of 9,215 tons; speed of 22 knots; 18,769 horse-power.)

OUR NEW NAVY.

BY REAR-ADMIRAL GEORGE W. MELVILLE.

(Engineer-in-Chief, United States Navy.)

EVERY maritime nation requires a navy for two primary purposes—the protection and extension of its commerce on the high seas, and the defence of its own coast. In its ability to protect commercial rights, to prevent blockade of ports, and to repel invasion, the navy must be in the future our principal reliance of national security. The navy must be even more than this,—it should be our best guarantee for peace. The outlay required in the construction and maintenance of battleships, cruisers, and other necessary war craft represents an expenditure that is just as essential upon the part of a nation as the suppression of local disorder is incumbent upon the part of a municipality.

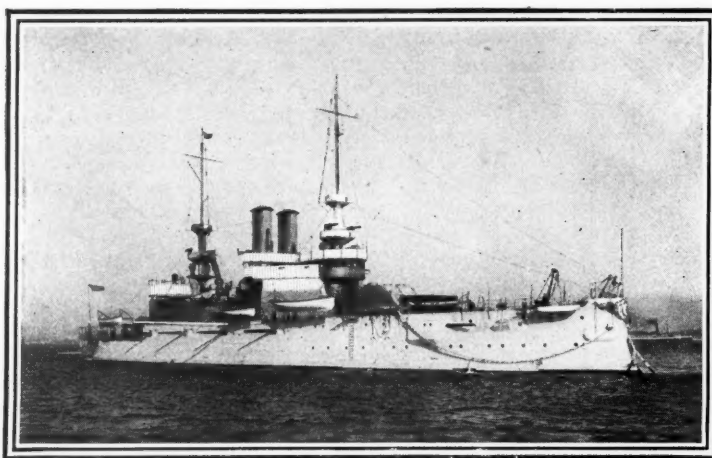
In measuring the value of a navy, account should be taken of the direct and indirect benefits accruing from its existence. It is worth something to a nation to possess a weapon that can be quickly used, either at home or abroad, for restraining disorder or for averting war. It makes for the nation's dignity and prestige to possess a service whose traditions and customs instill honor and self-respect in its members, and whose officers represent, in their conduct and work, the best thought and aspirations of the country at large.

It is because the great value of a navy to a nation in warding off evil can never be determined that the full realization and significance for its existence will never be appreciated, except

by some such isolated country as Great Britain. The British Empire is the only power that fully realizes the fact that to preserve a nation's prestige and integrity there must be maintained a navy strong enough to protect its own coast and commerce, while also sufficiently large to attack at the same time any possible ally of her enemy.

Every dominant world power for over two thousand years has aimed to control the highways of the ocean. There is an inspiration and glory in possessing sea-power that makes any holder loth to lose control of the great lanes of commerce. Once let a nation reap the glory of a Trafalgar or Santiago, or secure the carrying trade of the world, and you raise a race who will eventually make the sea the home of its adoption. This country has had a taste several times of the sweets of a sea-power, and, on this account, the rehabilitation of the navy has appealed so strongly to public sentiment that the question is neither a political nor sectional one. Only, however, in the past century has anything like full recognition been given to the work of a navy in the great movements that have determined which nations shall mold human destiny.

There is considerable diversity of opinion as to how large a navy we require. Like the great Dutch admiral, Van Tromp, there are some who would place the broom at the masthead as the fighting symbol, and then attempt to sweep all



THE BATTLESHIP "ILLINOIS."

(Displacement of 11,525 tons; speed of 17 knots; 10,000 horse-power.)

other navies from the sea. These enthusiasts believe that our navy should be powerful enough to make the coast-line of any possible enemy our first line of defence. Such advocates should remember that this policy would unite the world against us. Possibly we should find the fighting symbol of the opposition to be the pennant carried by the greater admiral, Blake—a riding whip—emblematic of the weapon in store for those whose selfish ambition would dictate a policy that would unjustly encroach upon others' domain.

It has been maintained by some experts that our sphere of influence should be confined to the protection of our own coast. Such a policy may be applicable for hermit nations; but manufacturing countries must have ships to carry their wares to distant seas, and where the merchantman goes, the man-of-war must be kept in readiness to follow. Self-preservation compels industrial nations to trend toward becoming world powers. In the carrying of goods to the shores of colonial possessions, one may often pass the boundaries of possible foes, and, therefore, one's navy must be powerful enough to keep clear the lane between country and colony.

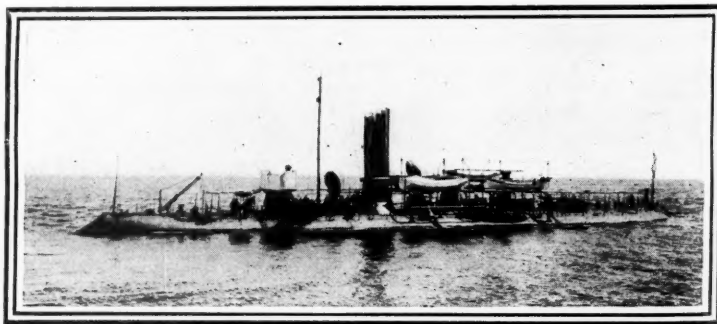
As it takes five years to build a battleship, and as we have fewer of these fighting machines than almost any other great power, it will be some time before

we shall have a navy adequate to our needs and necessities. A policy of construction and action should be outlined, and, therefore, the question of the navy's requirements should be met and not evaded by naval experts.

The fact should be remembered that it is the relative and not the actual naval strength which gives one nation the command or control of the sea. For this reason the most impressive manner of showing our condition as to relative naval strength will be to compare our navy with that of others.

The following graphic table and chart, issued by the Office of Naval Intelligence, shows in a very clear manner our relative naval standing, while at the same time it gives a fairly good idea of the trend of modern naval construction. It does not include the programme of the building contemplated this year by rival powers. The relative standing, however, will not be changed by the advance that is contemplated by the several nations striving for greater power on the sea. It will be observed that Germany, Russia, and the United States approach one another very closely, while France is not very far in the lead.

The race for naval supremacy is well on, and it will be continued until some of the countries are pretty nigh bankrupt in the effort to become powerful on the sea. Either by trend of events or for self preservation, some nations have been forced into this race against the protest of wise and experienced statesmen.



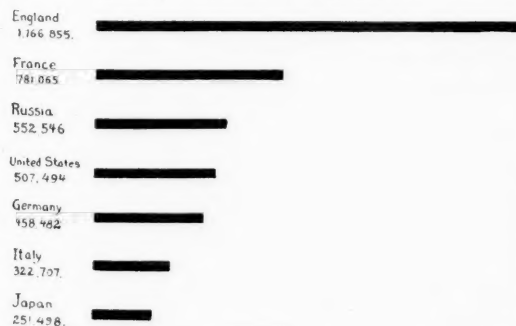
THE UNITED STATES RAM "KATAHDIN."

(Displacement of 2,155 tons; speed of 17 knots; 5,068 horse-power.)

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	England.		France.		Russia.		United States.		Germany.		Italy.		Japan.	
	No.	Displacement.	No.	Displacement.	No.	Displacement.	No.	Displacement.	No.	Displacement.	No.	Displacement.	No.	Displacement.
		Tons.		Tons.		Tons.		Tons.		Tons.		Tons.		Tons.
Battleships:														
Built.....	50	581,105	28	275,843	15	150,484	8	83,094	19	123,404	15	148,588	6	77,220
Building.....	16	229,900	5	62,455	10	130,270	10	133,800	10	116,770	6	70,568	1	15,200
Armored Cruisers:														
Built.....	9	56,000	7	37,752	11	83,231	2	17,415	4	35,195	5	31,891	6	50,737
Building.....	20	226,400	15	148,260	1	7,800	9	109,500	3	26,390	1	7,294	1	9,750
Protected Cruisers:														
Built.....	103	499,870	38	128,907	3	12,612	14	61,403	15	58,589	16	41,427	11	51,568
Building.....	4	24,960	2	13,493	11	60,640	6	21,000	7	18,200			3	4,400
Unprotected Cruisers:														
Built.....	11	23,010	7	22,902	3	8,090	6	11,397	20	40,780			9	13,802
Building.....														
Coast Defence Vessels, armored:														
Built.....	10	38,900	14	43,331	14	42,873	15	43,934	11	12,001			4	
Building.....					1	5,000	4	12,940						
Special Vessels:														
Built.....	2	13,020	1	5,994	5	5,280	1	929	3	4,026			1	4,120
Building.....					2	5,000								
Torpedo Vessels:														
Built.....	35	27,840	15	8,912	17	14,709			2	1,862	14	11,308	1	850
Building.....														
Torpedo-Boat Destroyers:														
Built.....	89	28,314	9	2,700	10	2,890	3	860	12	4,025	3	923	11	3,229
Building.....	24	8,844	22	6,556	43	10,430	17	6,930	15	5,250	8	2,500	8	2,734
Torpedo-Boats:														
Built.....	95	7,380	235	16,408	171	9,507	20	2,337	140	11,990	163	8,148	38	3,894
Building.....	4	720	44	3,343	24	3,730	12	2,040					36	3,714
Submarines:														
Built.....			4	485			1	75						
Building.....	5	600	38	3,664			7	840						
Total Tonnage:														
Built.....	404	1,275,429	358	543,294	249	329,676	69	208,919	226	291,872	216	242,285	90	215,700
Building.....	73	491,426	126	237,771	92	222,870	66	298,575	35	166,610	15	80,422	49	35,798
Total Tonnage.....	477	1,766,855	484	781,065	341	552,546	135	507,494	261	458,482	231	322,707	139	251,498

Tons Displacement
Battleships, Cruisers and Torpedo Craft.



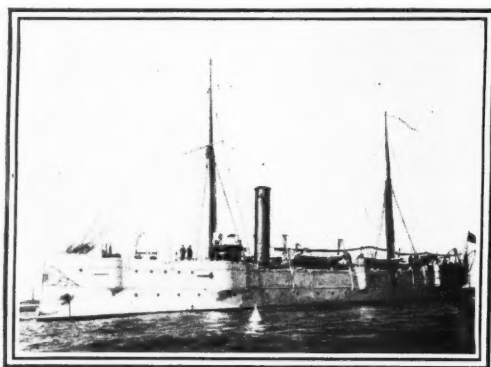
There are two factors, however, which will narrow this contest for supremacy to three powers:

First—The expense of creating and maintaining a navy. The naval expenditures of several countries have increased threefold during the past fifteen years, and already the naval budget of one nation exceeds \$100,000,000. With such expenditures a nation with the deepest pocket-book must have a great advantage.

Second—The difficulty of securing men for the warships. The only man who can do good work afloat is one who has aptitude for the sea, and a nation which does not possess either a powerful maritime marine, or does not systematically develop a large and efficient training system, can never hope to become a sea power.

In measuring naval strength, that country will be the ultimate stronger naval power which can turn out a battleship most rapidly, and which has the most establishments capable of undertaking this work. Speed in construction is, therefore, a factor that must be taken into consideration. We have at least ten shipyards that are ready to take a contract for a battleship when they find it profitable to do so, and within two years it is likely that three more will be in condition to do the work. We have two plants that can make armor, and if our building programme will be sufficiently large, a third firm is ready to go into business. Measured from the standpoint of speed construction, we are only surpassed in naval strength by England. The shipyard is an element of naval strength, and the fact is becoming more recognized each day. An armor plant is as valuable as a gun foundry, and a dock is necessary to the efficiency of a fleet.

Our ships can only be considered the equals of those of other nations. In a few special respects they may be the superior; but it must be remembered that wherever these battleships are designed, the local vessel is made out to be the superior. Such would naturally be the case, as different experts attach different values to the several factors that are considered in the design of a warship. In designing these fighting machines, there are many questions that affect their efficiency, such as ammunition and coal supply; character and distribution of both battery and armor; mean draft, speed, and total displacement. A change in any one of these factors may necessitate changes in all others, and thus each nation would naturally develop a type of warship that would best meet its special requirements. Measured from the standpoint of each nation's resources and necessities, every naval power has



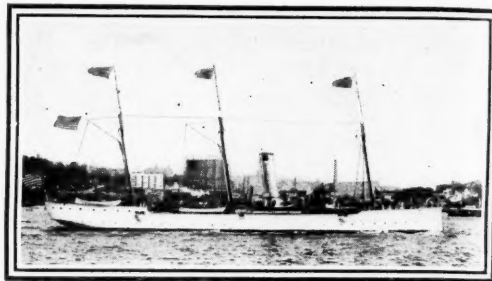
THE UNITED STATES GUNBOAT "CASTINE."

(Displacement of 1,177 tons; speed of 16 knots; 2,190 horsepower.)

probably settled upon a type that best answers its purposes. It is possible that, in seeking superiority in special respects, a naval architect may attach importance to factors which time may show to be valueless for even the particular purposes intended.

Considering the fact that the general plans of a warship are accessible to hundreds of observing and intelligent persons, no nation can keep from the knowledge of possible enemies any military invention that will increase the efficiency of the fighting vessel. Probably the only secret that can be jealously guarded for a time is the composition and manufacture of gunpowder and high explosives.

As it may be regarded as a good rule to consider the last battleship whenever designed as the best, all nations possess antiquated, as well as some excellent, vessels of the fighting-machine

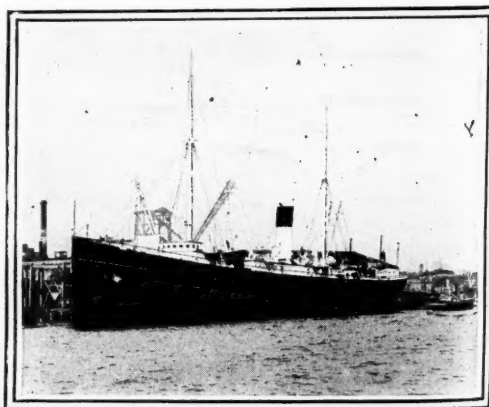


THE UNITED STATES DISPATCH-BOAT "DOLPHIN."

(Displacement of 1,486 tons; speed of 16 knots; 2,253 horsepower.)

type. The exact science of the French; the profound thought of the German; the inventive faculty of the American, and the experience and common sense of the Briton have been exercised in designing these modern battleships. No one could be taken seriously who would maintain that any single navy possesses a fighting machine which is superior even in many respects to those built by other nations. We can well rest content in the knowledge that the character, if not the numbers of our ships, are the equal of the best possessed by the leading naval powers.

A few general facts stated about the individual battleship may not be amiss. The displacement is fully three and a half times greater than that of the largest ship of the line of the sailing age. The speed is about eighteen knots, and is nearly twice greater than that of the *Constitution*. The weight of armor is 25 per cent. of the final displacement, and the maximum thickness that can now be allowed is ten inches. The best form of turret is the elliptical balance type, with inclined port



THE UNITED STATES IRON CRUISER "YANKEE."

(Displacement of 6,888 tons; speed of 12.5 knots; 3,800 horsepower.)

plates. The coal supply is about fifteen hundred to two thousand tons. The total cost is over \$5,000,000, and in some cases it will reach over \$6,000,000. The cost of machinery is about one-fourth of this amount. The cost of the boilers is about \$5.50 per square foot of heating surface. The ship will carry four guns, each weighing over fifty tons, the projectile and charge of power will weigh over half a ton; the range will be over six miles. The cost of firing each charge will be over \$700. The ship will carry over five hundred men, and at least half of this force should possess considerable mechanical requirement.

The officers of the navy can do much for the service and for the nation by making the general public thoroughly acquainted with the direct and indirect cost of the naval establishment. No permanent good can result from misleading, in this respect, either Congress or the people.

A navy is a costly institution. Large appropriations are essential for its maintenance. From the fact that the warship contains machines crowded together, and designed to an extreme degree of lightness, depreciation of a battleship is very rapid. The design, also, soon becomes obsolete; so, altogether, it requires a heavy outlay to secure or maintain naval supremacy.

The actual cost of our completed fighting vessels, and the total estimated cost of those building, will probably reach \$275,000,000. This represents but a half of the actual expenditure incurred in creating a navy. In addition to the fighting ship, there are required for naval purposes numerous auxiliaries, such as dock yards, educational institutions for the training of men and officers, docks, and coaling stations. In the shape of auxiliary vessels we must have many gunboats and tugs. The collier, repair, hospital, supply, and training-ship each has a sphere of usefulness. It is the indirect outlay that swells the expenditures in the navy, as well as in the army. As an example of how excessive are the indirect expenses in time of war, it has been estimated that each soldier in the Philippines costs the army \$1,500 per annum, although the pay, ration, and clothing of the enlisted man will not average one-third of that amount.

It costs us at least 30 per cent. more than it does any European power to build a warship. It costs us 30 per cent. more to keep our service in operation, since the expense of living is greater here than elsewhere. The minimum expense in keeping one battleship in commission cannot be less than \$1,000 per day.

The following table will give an approximate estimate as to the cost of naval construction in the United States and England:

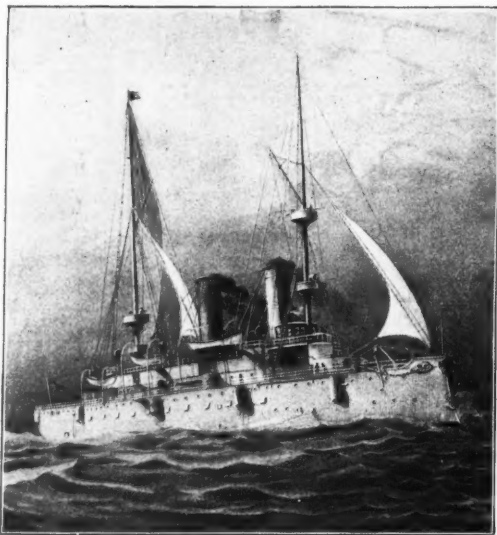
Vessel. *	Displacement.	Indicated Horse Power.	Estimated or Total Cost.
OLYMPIA	5,870	17,313	\$2,979,283.38
<i>Gladiator</i>	5,750	10,000	1,466,986.56
NEW YORK	8,200	17,401	4,346,642.39
<i>Bedford</i>	9,800	22,000	3,327,027.84
BROOKLYN	9,215	18,769	4,423,790.09
<i>Kent</i>	9,800	22,000	3,391,087.60
OHIO	12,500	16,000	5,612,837.51
<i>Albion</i>	12,950	13,500	4,168,901.04
INDIANA	10,288	9,738	5,983,371.98
<i>Ocean</i>	12,950	13,500	4,567,914.24
ILLINOIS	11,325	10,000	5,844,184.10
<i>Vengeance</i>	12,950	13,500	4,244,155.32
MASSACHUSETTS	10,288	10,403	6,047,117.95
<i>Canopus</i>	12,950	13,500	4,511,063.24
OREGON	10,288	11,111	6,575,032.76
<i>Goliath</i>	12,950	13,500	4,468,069.44
NEW JERSEY	15,000	18,000	6,293,855.00
<i>London</i>	15,000	15,000	5,327,208.08
RHODE ISLAND	14,600	18,000	6,295,956.00
<i>Implacable</i>	15,000	15,000	5,259,649.36
COLORADO	13,600	23,000	6,112,848.00
<i>King Alfred</i>	14,100	30,000	4,877,228.16
MARYLAND	13,600	23,000	6,112,848.00
<i>Leviathan</i>	14,100	30,000	4,895,055.76
VIRGINIA	14,600	18,000	6,176,612.35
<i>Venerable</i>	15,000	15,000	5,234,705.04
NEBRASKA	15,000	18,000	6,377,149.25
<i>Formidable</i>	15,000	15,000	5,307,980.88
PENNSYLVANIA	14,000	23,000	5,236,413.66
<i>Good Hope</i>	14,100	30,000	4,883,828.08
WEST VIRGINIA	14,000	23,000	5,439,132.68
<i>Drake</i>	14,100	30,000	4,744,671.60
Total: { United States.....	192,574	274,735	889,857,075.10
{ Great Britain.....	206,500	301,500	70,675,532.44

* Names of American ships in small capitals, of British ships in italics.

The increased cost of warship construction in the United States is simply due to the same reasons which have induced Congress to establish a protective tariff against all manufactures of foreign countries.

The sailors of the American navy are better paid, better rationed, and better housed than those of any other service. In return for these substantial inducements we should have better men. Something more should be done, however, for the enlisted force, particularly in the matter of retirement after twenty years' service. Altogether, the comfort of the man on the fore-castle is well looked out for by commanding and flag officers.

Excessive as may be the expenditure incurred in creating and maintaining a navy, the nation receives an abundant return for the outlay. The annual naval appropriation is simply the premium that the country pays for security against inva-



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THE "OLYMPIA"—COMMODORE DEWEY'S FLAGSHIP.

sion and for the protection of its commerce. This premium does more than guarantee peace—it provides work for tens of thousands of mechanics. Best of all, it develops patriotism and national spirit, for the crews of our warships are now recruited from every part of the country, and thus all sections know of the work of the service.

The trend of national affairs makes it certain that the navy must become the principal arm of the country's defense. An advance in our relative naval strength is now a necessity for many reasons. It has become imperative for the protection of that littoral beyond the seas which come to us through the fortunes of war.

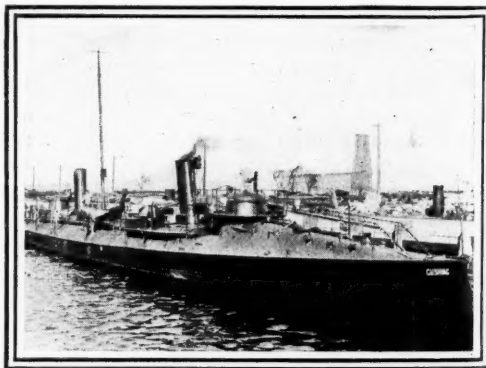
The country is ready to sustain Congress in augmenting our naval strength. I have often been asked, however, by strong friends of the navy, if the ships are still in a state of development, and if any marked changes in design can be anticipated. The fact that the battleship must keep near a repair base shows that she is still far from being a perfect design of fighting machine. These floating fortresses are insatiable in their demands for maintenance, and it may be for the good of the peace of the world that constant repairs are required upon them. For the reason that these ships are not self-sustaining, there need be but little fear that our coast can either be blockaded or attacked. Even to blockade the French ports, a board of British admirals reported that England would have to use three battleships for every two possessed by France. No power would think of attacking our coasts

without bringing into action a naval force of, at least, twice the strength of any squadron that we could assemble. It is beneath the protective deck—in the engine and boiler rooms—where the warship, working from a distant base, is at an insurmountable disadvantage. The weakness of a modern navy in this respect is known to all naval engineers, and no one has yet dared to tell in its fullness the truth as to the weakness and unreliability of this link. In the blockade of Santiago, our fleet practically operated from Guantanamo, and were thus able to procure coal, oil, and machine supplies from the auxiliaries that steamed to that harbor without any hindrance from the Spanish navy. The repair ship *Vulcan* also rendered effective service, and numerous supply ships brought fresh meat and vegetables to men and officers.

The warship is really a less formidable fighting machine than many suppose. The steaming radius of all vessels has been overestimated. Our service has probably as good ships as other nations, and yet we have not one battleship that could steam from San Francisco to Manila and return without taking on board a deck load of coal. There will always be some lame duck in every fleet which the commander-in-chief will not dare to dispense with, and this ship will retard the movement of the entire squadron.

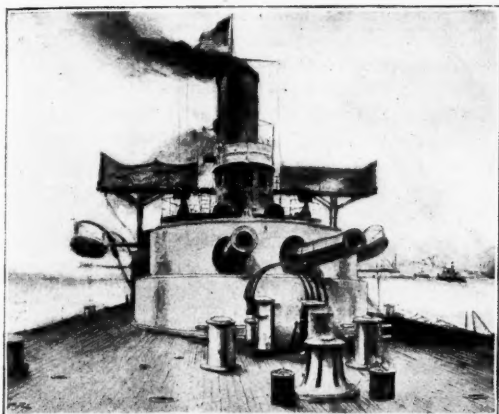
After steaming to San Juan, Porto Rico, from Key West, the commander-in-chief was compelled to return to the first-named port to refill bunkers. It will also be remembered that the flying squadron which left Key West for Santiago, to blockade that port, had hardly been off the entrance of the harbor before there was an apprehension that there was a small coal supply.

The fact that warships can do so little when operating distant from a base should be very comfort-



THE TORPEDO-BOAT "CUSHING."

(Displacement of 105 tons; speed of 22.5 knots; 1,720 horsepower.)



THE UNITED STATES MONITOR "PURITAN" CLEARED FOR ACTION.

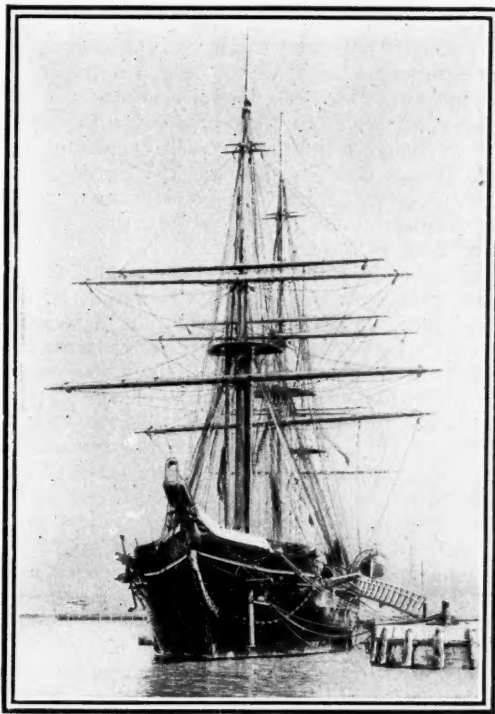
ing, so far as the protection of our own coast is concerned. In the consideration of the Philippine question we shall have to labor under the disadvantage of working far from a base. The limitations in the power of the battleship that make for our advantage in the protection of our own coast, will result to our disadvantage in the defence of colonial possessions. And this is a matter that should command the thoughtful consideration of naval students. In maintaining possession of that group of islands, we shall be placed exactly in the predicament that Spain was in defending Cuba. No good coal has yet been found on those islands, and any naval power which could operate from either China or Japan would possess a great strategic advantage over us in a contest for the control of the waters of the Philippine group. Good coal is found in certain provinces of both China and Japan, and if we have to carry our fuel to the Philippines we will find the task a herculean one.

The limitations of this article will not permit due consideration being given to the question of manning our warships. The subject of *personnel* is even more important than that of *matériel*, for, in all probability, if a fleet of the same number of battleships should meet each other, there would be very little difference in the vessels themselves. It is certain that such would not be the case with the crews. In the modern battleship, about one-third the force work beneath the protective deck, either in the magazine or in the stokehold. It is just as essential that those working in the glare of the flame of the furnaces be courageous and efficient as that those standing behind the guns should be brave and active. The first link that will give away in the *personnel* chain will be the force either in the engine or boiler rooms. In

order to increase the limit of endurance for an hour or two of those working beneath the protective deck, it may be necessary to close the battle hatches and expend the entire engineers' complement, as was done on the Spanish armored cruiser *Oquendo*.

In reading the Spanish accounts of the battle of Santiago, one is strikingly impressed with the fact that the ships of Admiral Cervera's fleet had hardly gotten out of the entrance of the harbor before it was apparent that the speed expected of the several ships would not be secured. The Spaniards did not believe it possible for an American battleship to overtake one of their cruisers, and probably no better illustration of the difference between efficiency and inefficiency in the engine rooms could be given than was shown in that battle. Admiral Cervera must have appreciated the fact that the engineering link was unreliable; but he could not have had the slightest idea that it was as weak as it was, otherwise he would not have employed such tactics as he did in attempting to escape.

Like all other nations, we have given special consideration to the gun and armor controversy. This contest has been so bitterly waged that the gun and armor are now almost natural foes. The



THE UNITED STATES SCHOOLSHIP "ST. MARY'S."

purpose of the gun being to attack, and the function of the armor to resist, there is a very spirited rivalry as to which shall keep in advance of the other. Should either one ever be advanced to a stage that will limit the usefulness of the other, then we will have to settle upon a modified, if not a new form of naval construction.

Although there has been a greater development in armor-plate than in ordnance during the past ten years, yet the gun is presumed by ordnance experts to have kept in advance of the means of defence. The armor experts assert otherwise. This question is by no means settled, for in the future the engineer, as well as the constructor and ordnance expert, will take a hand in the controversy. There is an old saying that the looker-on sometimes sees more of the game than the players, and it may be that in this armor and gun controversy the engineer has seen a move which has been overlooked by opposing players.

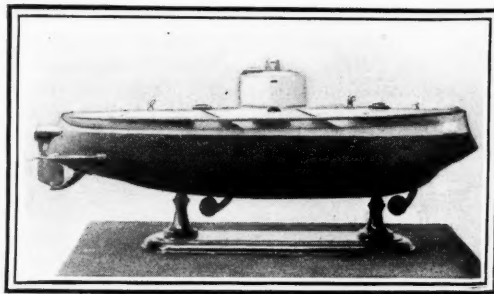
By the introduction of nickel into the armor, the adoption of the super-carbonizing process by Harvey, and the perfection of the Harvey process by Krupp, an armor has been progressively secured of very hard outside face. Its power to resist penetration has been increased nearly 40 per cent. during the past twelve years.

The history of naval warfare shows that it is rarely necessary to destroy the ship to overcome an enemy. For this reason the engineer pertinently asks, Is the ability to resist penetration of the value that has been assigned to that factor? The experience of Santiago proves that the decks can be cleared much more rapidly by setting the ship on fire than by silencing the battery. In the days of sail, ships were overcome more often by the destruction of the rigging than by the puncturing of the hull.

On a modern battleship, the weight of the armor ranges about double the weight of the machinery, and such a distribution of weights can certainly be improved upon. Ever since the Board on Construction of the Navy was established, I have been a member of that body. It has been my privilege to hear this armor and gun question discussed by such thoughtful experts as Admirals Sicard, Sampson, and O'Neil. This board has also been furnished with the views of all the ordnance experts of the navy, as well as with information compiled by the Bureau of Intelligence. As a result of analyzing the evidence of many experts, and after considering the question from an engineering point of view, I believe that the future battleship will carry a thinner belt of armor. By this saving of weight in armor it will be possible to secure either increased speed, greater steaming radius, or lessen the draught of the vessel.

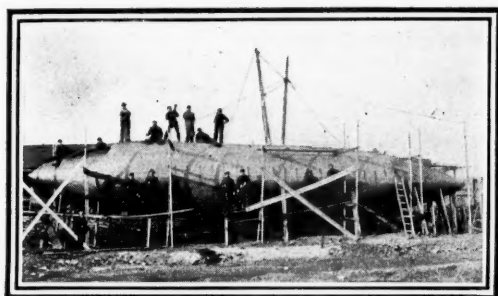
In conducting armor tests, the gun has always been given the advantage, since it has always been installed on a perfectly steady platform. The target of armor has always been made more rigid than it would be on board a ship subject to the action of the sea. At the proving ground the gun is mounted and fired in a position far more favorable than that which could be secured for it on ship-board. Exceeding care is taken that everything in connection with the gun is in perfect condition. The powder is of the best quality, and the fuses are in the best possible order that they can be placed by experts. On the other hand, the armor is so arranged that it will be subjected, in great part, to shock that it could not possibly receive when attached to a yielding medium. As the warship will be subject to the action of wind, swell, and tide, the armor will always be attached to a somewhat yielding medium, and its power to resist either cracking or penetration will be far greater under actual conditions than when tested on shore. There will always be some coal protection to machinery and boilers, and, to my mind, the chances are very remote that a shell will ever explode within the engines or fire rooms that reached there by penetration.

The weight saved by lessening the thickness and extent of the armor would also permit the vessel to be made a little longer, and thus room could be found for installing more and better arranged ammunition hoists. Probably the greatest advance that has been made in the gun during the past fifteen years, not taking into consideration the improvement that has been made in the character of the powder, has been in the rapidity of fire of the weapon. The question of ammunition supply is of vital importance. Both ashore and afloat the tendency of the fighting man and the fighting ship has been to carry too much dead weight. It has been said of a Chinese general that, in his attempt to save the banners, pennants, umbrellas, and armor of his



MODEL OF THE LAKE SUBMARINE TORPEDO-BOAT.

(Showing wheels lowered for cruising on the bottom, and hydroplanes in position for submerging.)



LAKE SUBMARINE TORPEDO-BOAT.

(During construction, showing cigar-shaped hull ready for adding superstructure. Built by the Lake Torpedo-Boat Company, of Bridgeport, Conn.)

soldiers, he permitted the enemy to capture his stores, supplies, and guns. The story runs that the following day the enemy had also the general, soldiers, and umbrellas. Is it not possible that the battleship, like the Chinese mandarin, is carrying too much unnecessary weight, and that the time has arrived when we should give more attention to speed, so that the commander of the vessel could either choose or avoid a battle.

The armor does not constitute the defence that is claimed for it, even though its power to resist direct attack is much greater in value than that assigned this factor. It is the indirect damage that will be done by the shell that ought to excite apprehension.

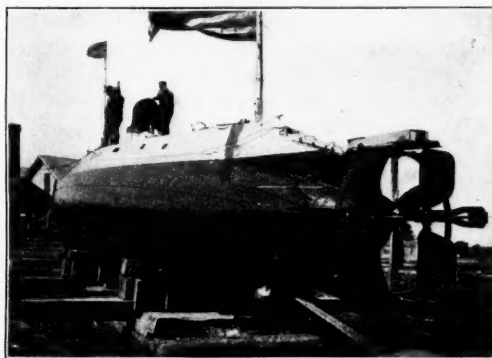
In asserting that it is the indirect damage inflicted by the gun that will constitute the peril to the opposing ship, I am simply expressing the views of the naval engineers of all nations. It is the province of these experts to supervise the installation, repair, and maintenance of the motive machinery, and these men fully appreciate the fact that whenever the shell strikes the armor, it will not be penetration nor cracking of the armor belt that need be feared. It will be by the transmission of the shock of impact through the hard face of armor to appendages attached to the hull or protective deck that will constitute the real danger.

Engines, boilers, and auxiliaries must be rigidly secured to suitable and heavy foundations, and the projectile, with its enormous velocity, will do more damage through indirect means to the piping and mechanical appliances than it will in any other way. Even though the shell may not penetrate the armor, serious damage elsewhere will be inflicted. Some steam pipe, electric conduit, or important auxiliary installed in another compartment will receive enough of the transmitted shock to be permanently disabled.

It may be that even a serious casualty might

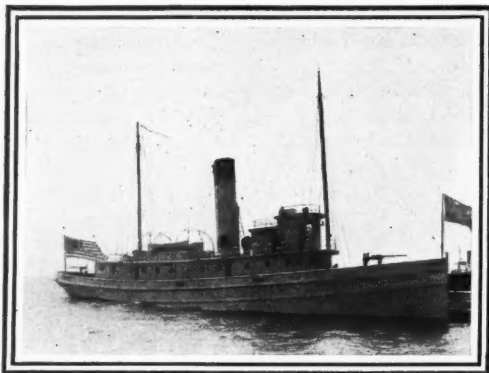
happen to the main boilers and propelling engines by transmitted shock. The riveting will not escape impairment. Outboard valves or other hull attachments may be loosened or impaired. More than one ship will be sunk in the future without the vessel being hit by a ram, or the armor belt being penetrated. The pounding received from the shell of even the intermediate battery of the enemy may be sufficient to do this work. Holding this belief, is not the marine engineer justified in his contention that the value of armor to resist penetration has been overestimated, and that the weight saved by reducing the extent and thickness of the armor could be better applied in making the machinery more reliable, and in lengthening the vessel so as to provide more ammunition hoists, while, at the same time, making the crew more comfortable?

It is to the future, however, where all eyes are turned. All nations to-day are more concerned as to what will be than what has been concerning naval development. It is along engineering lines where special progression must take place in the future. It is exceedingly probable that in two particular directions there will be engineering advance and improvement. For over two thousand years there has been an effort to make a practical rotary engine. The advance secured in this direction in England by the Hon. Charles A. Parsons, F.R.S., during the past twenty years has been greater than that attained since the days when the priests of Isis used a simple form of the machine to awe their devotees. The advantages for naval purposes of a successful form of steam turbine need not to be enumerated. With the advent of the marine rotary engine will come increased reliance and security of motive machinery. The machine, however, will not only have to be efficient, but



THE SUBMARINE BOAT "HOLLAND."

(The only submarine boat in commission in the United States navy.)



THE NAVAL TUG "POTOMAC."

(There are thirty-nine tugs in the United States navy, the *Potomac* being the largest, with a displacement of 677 tons.)

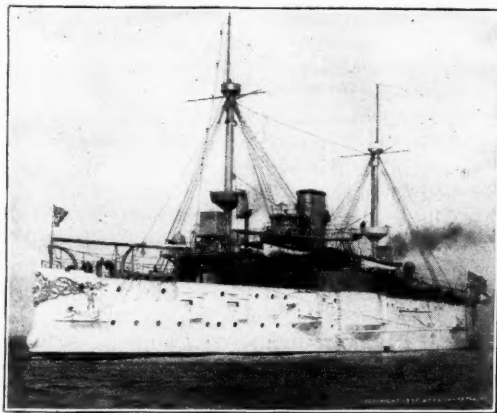
possess endurance. There are many eminent engineers at work upon this problem. Even though its successful installation for commercial and naval purposes may only be secured by development, still the world can afford to pay a large sum to make the steam turbine a practical success. The two fastest torpedo-boats in the world were fitted with steam turbines, and the British Admiralty will install such form of motive power in one of the torpedo-boats which will be laid down this year.

While this great change in the form of the propelling engine is anxiously looked for, the naval engineer is also looking for a method of generating steam more rapidly and efficiently, and it is in the direction of burning liquid fuel for naval and maritime purposes that an increase in speed and steaming radius is expected. A board of naval engineering experts has already been appointed to investigate the subject of using crude petroleum oil for naval purposes. As the test will be conducted along lines never before attempted, the confident hope is maintained that the ships of the American navy will be the first war vessels to wholly rely upon this combustible as the future steam generator.

The spirit of patriotism must exist in a navy, for its sphere of duty arouses a sense of national pride in every one on board a warship. Its work

in distant seas increase the sentiment of love for home. The whole work of the service makes it desirous to win the approval of the people. Whatever may be its shortcomings, the navy has maintained the high tradition that no personal sacrifice is too great upon the part of the individual in upholding the honor of the flag. A commission in this service has been regarded as a high distinction, and loyalty to those in authority is ever instilled. In securing the support of statesmen of all political parties to its extension, the service is appreciative, and it will be the aim of all connected with the organization to show that this confidence has not been misplaced.

During the past five years the needs and necessities of the service have been brought to the attention of the public. Its extension is now demanded by people in all sections of the country. In appreciative recognition of that leadership which has done so much for the navy, and which has brought the service in closer touch



Copyright, 1895, by J. S. Johnston.

THE UNITED STATES BATTLESHIP "TEXAS."

(Displacement of 6,315 tons; speed of 18 knots; 8,610 horsepower.)

with the people than it has ever been, the commissioned and enlisted *personnel* testify to the esteem and honor in which all regard the integrity and efficiency of the retiring Secretary of the Navy, the Hon. John D. Long.



GEORGIA'S EDUCATIONAL CENTER.

BY LEONORA BECK ELLIS.

THIS year's session of the now famous Southern Educational Conference was appointed to meet at Athens, Ga., on April 24-27. This event, together with the fact that the State University, which has its chief seat at Athens, is just entering upon its second century, may give timelessness to some notes upon the university itself and Georgia's educational work as centering in Athens.

This institution merits a certain distinction among those of its kind. No one denies that its strength, size, and resources are insignificant when compared by an ordinary scale with those of the munificently endowed colleges and universities which stand as models both in the East and the West. But when the origin and the age of the Georgia university are considered, its honorable past reviewed, its achievements weighed against its paltriness of financial resource, its growing value measured, a noteworthy place is readily conceded to it among American schools.

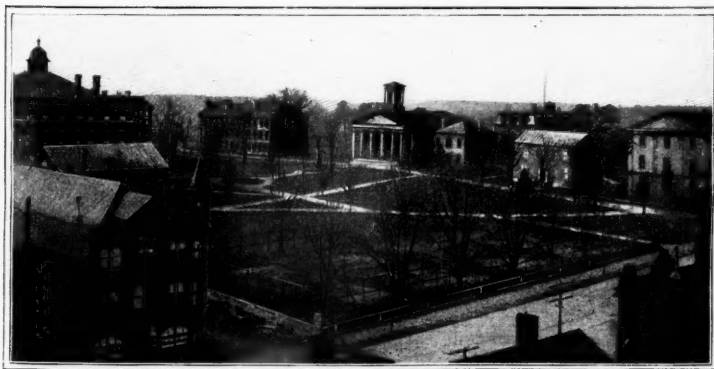
The echoes of Yorktown were still in men's ears and hearts when the new Legislative Assembly of the new State of Georgia passed, among its earliest statutes, an act providing for the establishment of a public "seat of learning" by the setting aside of 20,000 acres of virgin forest in each of the two newly-created counties of Washington and Franklin, in a section then regarded as the upper portion of the State. This was in 1784, and the measure was shortly afterward ratified, having issue in the chartering of a State university and the formal naming of Abram Baldwin as president of the unlocated institution.

It should be recalled that Georgia was the infant colony of the original thirteen. The little colony had barely passed her thirty-second birthday when the tyranny of the Stamp Act stirred the germs of the Revolution; but she took her place in the dauntless line with her sisters, giving freely of her treasures and blood, scant as both were, to the cause of freedom. When the early history of Oglethorpe's colony is studied, and the story of the staunch Salzburgers and Moravians who added themselves to his original handful is closely perused, it becomes less surprising that the young and impoverished commonwealth was the first in the Union to charter and found a State university of this character.

From the first commencement of the infant institution in the little log-built town of Athens, on through a hundred years, its struggles were countless, often life-and-death struggles, through poverty, war, and general disaster. When the middle of the century came, and the fatal outbreak of '61 was but a decade ahead, the status of the university,—or Franklin College, as it was called in that earlier period,—could not be regarded as enviable. Fifty years of honorable achievement lay behind it; but complications of state had now forced a withdrawal of the annual appropriation of \$6,000, and, the times being stormy, the number of students had dwindled to insignificance. Yet those at the helm showed indomitable courage. They reorganized the faculty, reduced expenses, and sold off some of the land donated in early days

by the generous Governor Milledge. Following these measures came, in 1859, other radical steps, such as reorganizing the system of the university, instituting the law school, providing for a school of agriculture, and, finally, the substitution of a board of trustees for the *Senatus Academicus* which had formerly directed the policy and conduct of the institution. Thus the decade closed with an era of prosperity apparently dawning over this seat of learning.

But it was a false dawn.



VIEW OF CAMPUS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA.

The drums of the Confederacy did not delay their ominous summons, and every available man in the scantily populated South felt upon him the command to rally to the service of his State. Franklin College suffered from the disaster, as did all the schools in this section. The year 1861 had opened with a student body of 123 and a faculty of 11 eminent and scholarly men. Before the summer, 75 of the students and several of the professors had enlisted, and the few behind were holding themselves ready to respond to the next call. Shortly afterward the college doors were closed, not to be reopened in years, saving a building or two as an asylum for refugees and, later, as a Confederate hospital; then, at the last, as quarters for Federal troops.

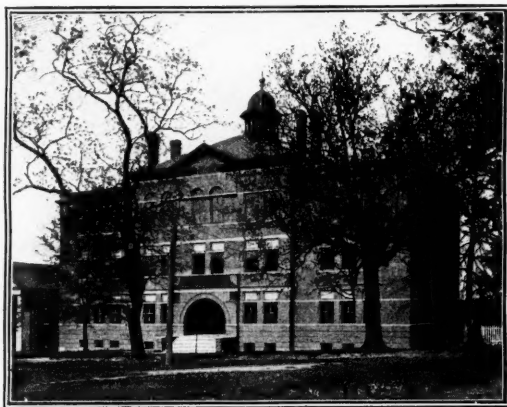
Want and desolation reigned over the land when collegiate life stirred again on the old campus. In 1866, with the gentle and cultured Dr. Lipscomb as chancellor, Dr. Mell, a chancellor-to-be, assisting him, and Professor Rutherford in the chair of mathematics, which he so long filled with distinction, Franklin sent out a resounding call, gathering in seventy-eight earnest and chastened young men as students. In the next five years, despite the direful poverty prevailing throughout the South, and the cogent need of the male population to do the work of industrial re-



DR. WALTER B. HILL.
(Chancellor of the University
of Georgia.)

habilitation, the student body slowly increased until, in 1871, it approximated 200.

Since that trying period prosperity has come back by slow gradations to the South. The University of Georgia has shared the vicissitudes of the mother State, with no notable fortune, good or bad, to mark its history. Hampered always by the lack of funds, for it has small endowment, and the State's appropriations have been necessarily meager, matching the condition of the State's exchequer, the university has yet climbed by difficult stages to a position of importance among American institutions of this class. Its traditions form a significant portion of Georgia's essential riches, and from the complete history of its alumni could without doubt be deduced a his-



SCIENCE HALL.



"OLD COLLEGE."

(Oldest of university buildings. Erected in 1802-1803.)

tory of the State itself. Ask of statecraft, then turn for an answer to the lives of Howell Cobb, Robert Toombs, Alexander Stephens, Herschel V. Johnson, Benjamin H. Hill, all alumni of the university. For public service and devotion, follow the careers of such sons as John B. Gordon and Henry W. Grady. For science, look to that splendid Castor and Pollux, John and Joseph Le Conte. In letters and education, there are Timrod, Goulding, J. L. M. Curry, Walter B. Hill,—why prolong the list?

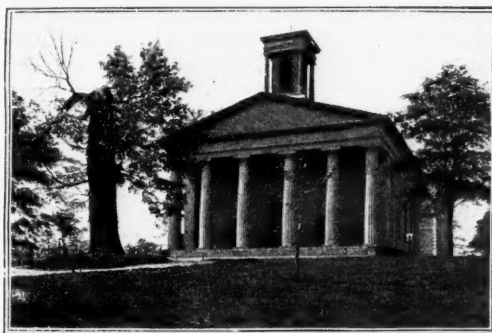
During the closing period of thirty years, this institution has grown also into its present organization as a university proper, a system of interdependent and related schools. For more than half a century, Franklin College, with a curriculum embracing at first chiefly Latin, Greek, and mathematics, and with the solitary degree of Bachelor of Arts, met the wants of the people depending chiefly upon her for intellectual nurture. With the new era, growth in population, and diversity of interests, came new demands,

which were met as rapidly as the State's limited resources seemed to allow. Within a score of years the university developed from one small college into a great system of colleges.

The origin of the law school has already been alluded to. It became a corporate part of the university in 1867. In 1872, the trustees came into possession of the funds arising from Georgia's quota of the "landscrip" donated by act of Congress ten years earlier, and thus found themselves able to establish without delay the "Georgia State College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts" as a coördinate department with Franklin. During the same year they entered into a contract with the local trustees of the North Georgia Agricultural and Mechanical College, at Dahlonega, by which this institution, too, became a department of the State university; and in the following year a similar compact was made with the Georgia Medical College, at Augusta, founded in 1829.

Since that time four other important branch institutions have been added to this complex university: the Georgia School of Technology, at Atlanta, established in 1885; the Georgia Normal and Industrial School for Girls, at Milledgeville, established in 1889; the Georgia Industrial College for Colored Youths, near Savannah, established in 1890; and the State Normal School, at Athens, established in 1895. The graduate school at Athens has also been made a separate department, thus rounding the complement of ten schools in the system.

A unique feature of the Georgia university, attracting interest and inquiry from far and near, is the manner in which its tributary schools are distributed throughout the State, instead of being gathered into one town or vicinage, as in other States, both of our country and Europe. This peculiar distribution of the university departments, having the advantage of preventing any



CHAPEL AND "TOOMBS OAK."

possibility of congestion in a single spot, and the still greater one of touching more intimately the varying interests of widely separated sections in the largest State east of the Mississippi River, yet grew out of a seeming defect in the constitution of Georgia. When the present constitution was adopted, in 1877, there was no education contemplated in the State except in the university and the common schools; therefore, provision was made that public aid to education should be extended only to these two systems. As progress touched the State, technical schools of every kind and in different portions of the State were demanded,—became inevitable, indeed; but, in order that they should receive the necessary aid from the public treasury, they had to be created as "parts"—such is the language of the law—of the university.

A unique educational organization, truly; but one containing, despite its restrictions, peculiar possibilities for good. The strong feature is that a single board of trustees has control of all these forms of higher education, academic and industrial, for men and women, whites and blacks. Weigh the fine issues possible from this regulation alone: once a year the chancellor must call together the heads of the different institutions into a university council to consider the interests of the entire educational system.

Georgia has, since the war, been so unfortunate as to rank extremely low in literacy; but many agencies are now at work to alter that condition. The strenuous demand for a better common school system will not be put down without a satisfactory response; and, coupled with this demand, comes the movement toward industrial and technical training, free to all, adequate for all. Now, the common schools lead to the university, through such intermediate steps as the high schools of the State, both those supported entirely by public taxation, those partly so, and those entirely private. All these are feeders of the university,



HOME OF THE PHI DELTA THETA CHAPTER AT UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA.

while the leading technical institutions of the State are at present tributaries of it. So it comes that the new educational movement in this State, fostered by several agencies, not least of which may be reckoned the Southern Educational Conference, makes continually for the increase of the university's strength and reach, although to the careless onlooker it seems to lead away from this institution.

During the past year the number of students enrolled in the different schools of the system was



VIEW OF CAMPUS OF FRANKLIN COLLEGE IN 1840.

1,994, a number which will doubtless be increased during the present session, for each department has grown in popularity and power in its section and among its special class of patronage.

The little city of Athens, in the healthful and picturesque Piedmont region of Georgia, looking out across the Blue Ridge Mountains, is the central point of this complex university life. Five of the ten schools are located at or near this town, which, springing into existence with the university, and being nurtured by genuinely classic influences, has grown into a little city of unusually beautiful homes. Among these are pointed out not only scores in the handsomest modern style, but such historic mansions as those of the two Generals Cobb, Senator Benjamin H. Hill, Dr. Crawford Long, the discoverer of anæsthesia, and the boyhood home of Henry W. Grady. About the tall, fluted pillars and wide porticoes of many of these are woven romantic myth and picturesque story, one of the most treasured being connected with the old home of Miss Mary Harden, the sweetheart of John Howard Payne, to whom he is said to have given the manuscript of "Home, Sweet Home."

The city schools of Athens are noted for their fine work, while excellent private educational institutions are numerous, a normal condition, amid such influences. Of the private seminaries, the

most famous is the Lucy Cobb Institute, for girls, founded in 1858. This school has no endowment, but has prospered from its first inception. Its buildings are handsome and tasteful, their equipment excellent, and the educational work along many lines accords with that of the university. One hundred and fifty young women at present comprise its student body, and the principal's chair is filled by the accomplished Mrs. Lipscomb, a daughter of the former university professor of mathematics, Williams Rutherford, and daughter-in-law of the beloved "war time" chancellor.

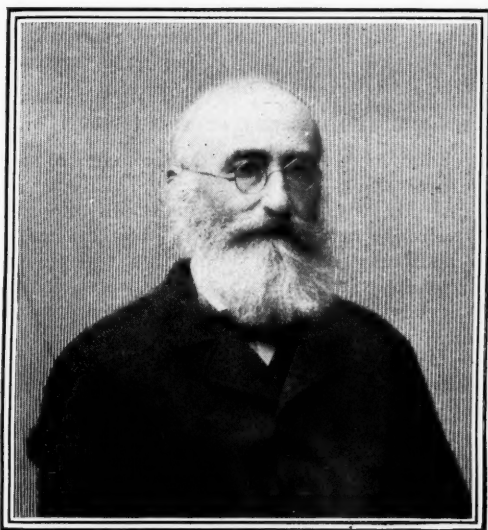
In few college centers are "town and gown" quite so much at peace, so mutually respecting, as in Athens,—a condition that draws the students more completely under the refined and graceful social life of the place. Yet there is little extravagance in the student body, as compared with collegians of other sections. When the new buildings were recently opened, 75 men went into the dormitory, where the cost is \$1.00 per month for room, and 125 men are taking their meals at Denmark Hall, where board is furnished at \$7.50 to \$8.00 per month. Many students are working their way through the university; but the number of such devoted ones in the Athens branches is small compared with those at the Technological Institute, the Industrial Schools, and the Dahlonega Agricultural and Mechanical College, which last draws its patronage almost wholly from the hardy and ambitious but impoverished sons of the mountains.

In the centennial year it was proposed by the alumni of the University of Georgia to raise among themselves, and such friends as would come to their help, an endowment fund, the interest of which was to be used in aiding the education of young men, the aid so given to be extended in the form of a loan, to be repaid by the borrower. It was to this fund that Mr. George Foster Peabody, of New York, recently contributed \$5,000. The amount subscribed last year reached nearly \$50,000, and the fund is still in process of collection.

It is a matter of eminent satisfaction to the whole State of Georgia that her university seat was chosen for the present meeting of the Southern Educational Conference. Widely diffused good must come of this,—fresh impetus to higher learning as well as to common school and industrial education in the State; while to the Education Board itself accrues, from their closer acquaintance with Georgia's system, the benefit of a clearer insight into the work required not only here but in other portions of the South.

KÁLMÁN TISZA, THE BUILDER OF MODERN HUNGARY.

BY EUGENE LIMEDORFER.



THE LATE KÁLMÁN TISZA.

(Born December 16, 1830; died March 23, 1902.)

RESPECTED by all, venerated by many, feared by others, hated by some, loved by none: such might be the epitaph of the man who for more than a quarter of a century has shaped the destiny of Hungary.

When Kálmán Tisza de Borosjenő died, at the end of March, Hungary lost a man whose patriotism was ardent, whose eye was keen and penetrating, whose character was lofty, whose talents were extraordinary, and whose integrity was never questioned; not even in that last bitterly fought political campaign against him, when the very men whom he had made conspired against him and brought about his defeat. For nigh on twenty-five years, Tisza has represented in Parliament the city of Nagy Várád, and the shock he suffered by his failure of reelection during last fall stunned him. He began to ail, and died a broken-hearted man.

Kálmán Tisza was born at Nagy Várád in 1830. His family is one of the rich landed Protestant gentry; his forefathers fought against the Turks, and also against all the Germanizing tendencies of the Hapsburgs. Young Tisza studied law, and was admitted to the bar at the age of nine-

teen. His youth and his frail physique prevented him from fighting in the ranks of his countrymen during the revolution of 1848-49. Much to his chagrin, the recruiting officers rejected him as often as he presented himself, and he had to be content with writing and speaking in the cause of his fatherland. In 1861, the city of Debreczen elected him its representative to the then Diet, and by 1865 he had risen to be the leader of the so-called Left Centrum, a body of men who were utterly and absolutely opposed to any kind of treaty with Austria which did not have as a basis the absolute independence of Hungary.

THE FATHER OF HUNGARIAN LIBERALISM.

Francis Deák brought about peace with Austria, Francis Joseph was crowned King of Hungary in 1867, and Parliament met once more in the ancient city of Buda. Tisza was the leader of the opposition. The newly formed government proved more and more impotent, and when Deák died affairs in Hungary came to a grave crisis,—the people distrusted the crown, they had no confidence in the government, all their trusted men were in the opposition; yet it was certain that independence could not be gained except by bloody conflict with Austria, a proposition which was the more terrible since the memory of Russia's intervention was still fresh. The situation grew worse when Count Andrassy ceased to be prime minister. Tisza rose to the occasion. He saw that his dream of a merely personal union with Austria could not then be realized, and he saw the possibilities in the hands of a patriot trusted by the people. In one of the most eloquent addresses ever delivered before a law-giving assembly he declared that he would no longer oppose the government, but would help in reorganizing the parliamentary parties. It was then (in the year 1875) that the Liberal party of Hungary was born, the party which was the result of Tisza's work, and which has governed Hungary from that date until to-day. Tisza became a member of the cabinet, and a few weeks later we find him prime minister. He retained this position until 1890, when he resigned and refused to form any new ministries, though urged to do so by the crown as well as by his

party. Ministers have come and gone, but Kálmán Tisza, a plain deputy, has remained the actual leader of Hungarian affairs until his defeat in the election of 1901.

Tisza was not one of those genial statesmen who succeed by their personal magnetism. His very appearance had something repelling. He bore a remarkable resemblance to the pictures of *Shylock* one finds in old prints; he was frugal almost to penury, and he was not the man to receive or give confidences. He was laughed at, sneered at, denounced, and hated, yet he stood firm and erect, and followed out his own ideas. His unbending iron will, his remarkable oratorical talent, his eminence as a debater, his intense patriotism, and the quickness and unfailing certainty with which he saw and seized upon his opportunities combined to make him the one man to bring order out of chaos.

HUNGARY'S RECENT DEVELOPMENT.

Whatever progress Hungary has made during the last twenty-five years is due to Tisza, and that that progress has been remarkable is proven by the fact that the Magyars have received the sobriquet "The Yankees of Europe." Under Tisza's leadership Hungary has become the dominant part of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy—Hungary directs the foreign policy, and in more than one instance Tisza has not only upheld all the constitutional rights of Hungary, but has also prevented the Austrian Government from defying the constitution of Austria. From the day he took hold of the reins of government, Tisza always endeavored to further the interests of his country, and in every new treaty with Austria he forced better terms. He also prevented the outbreak of a revolution in 1877-78. The terrible disasters that befel the troops in Bosnia and Herzegovina on account of the most stupid blunders of the war office at Vienna, the fact that the appalling loss of lives fell upon the Magyar regiments, while the relatively few Austrian troops remained practically unhurt, created such an intense excitement that an eruption was feared at any moment. Tisza knew how to deal with the desperate situation. He spoke frankly, and the

people believed him and trusted him. He reassured them, and they relied upon his word. From this moment on—though, in all probability, he had just saved the throne for Francis Joseph—the court became jealous of him, distrusted him, and began to intrigue against him; the Catholic clergy opened a relentless war against him; the lords opposed him, and conspired against him. Yet, in spite of all this, Tisza introduced the civil service system, he modernized the educational system, established freedom of worship, reorganized the House of Lords, and rooted out a mass of corruption and abuse of official power.

TISZA'S MASTERY OF FINANCE.

Nor was he forgetful of the commercial and industrial affairs of his country. He regulated the Danube, widened the "Iron Door," brought the railroads under state control, and created a merchant marine which under his supervision flew the Magyar flag from four hundred ninety-two vessels. He reduced the interest on government bonds from 6 per cent. to 4 per cent., and it was mainly due to his efforts that the dual monarchy redeemed its fiat money and accepted the gold standard.

Tisza was able to do all this work because he had the faculty of picking the man for each task. Gabriel Baross, Dr. Weckerle, Desider Szilágyi, were all men of his choice, and he was never slow in giving them credit for the excellent work they did along the lines he suggested. He never forgot a service rendered, neither did he ever forgive an injustice or injury. At times he was tyrannical, but never from a selfish motive. When he believed that the conditions warranted extraordinary measures, he was not very scrupulous about the means he used. At times his methods were questionable—his aims and ideals never. He did not realize all he hoped and strove for; many of his best efforts have failed. He failed partly because he used his extraordinary abilities in attempting the impossible, partly because his people were not ripe for the political freedom he gave them.

Tisza is dead; but Hungary of to-day is his work and his monument.



A FORECAST OF GREAT GATHERINGS.

NOTES ON THIS YEAR'S SUMMER AND AUTUMN CONGRESSES, EXPOSITIONS, FESTIVALS, AND CELEBRATIONS, AMERICAN AND FOREIGN.

GREAT "shows" and crowded convention halls will have little place on the summer programmes of stay-at-home Americans in 1902. There will, however, be a few celebrations and reunions of national interest.

The centennial jubilee of the United States Military Academy, at West Point, the week of June 9, will be a celebration of national interest. Addresses will be delivered by President Roosevelt and Secretary Root. The formal anniversary address of the occasion will be delivered by Gen. Horace Porter, our minister to France. General Schofield, president of the association of graduates of the academy, will also take part in the exercises.

Another centennial anniversary occurring in the month of June is the one-hundredth commencement of Bowdoin College at Brunswick, Maine, which will be the occasion of an address by the Hon. Thomas B. Reed, one of the distinguished alumni of the institution, and of a general reunion.

On May 21 there will be unveiled at Arlington, near Washington, the shaft erected by the National Society of Colonial Dames of America in memory of the soldiers and sailors who died in the Spanish War.

The Government of the United States has invited France to participate in the dedication at Washington, on May 24, of a statue of Count de Rochambeau. A commission appointed by the French Government will come to America on a warship to participate in the dedication ceremonies.

The most important army reunion of the year will, of course, be the national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, to be held at Washington on October 6.

The reunion of Confederate veterans was held at Dallas, Texas, late in April. The next annual convention of the United Daughters of the Confederacy will be held at New Orleans on the second Wednesday in November, when delegates representing 25,000 Southern women will be present. The objects of the association are historical, educational, benevolent, and social.

In the absence of great public occasions at home, many Americans will avail themselves of

this season's opportunity to see something of the most magnificent pageantry that has dazzled Europe in many a year. Two coronations and a great papal jubilee set off the second year of the new century as distinctly a year of imposing ceremonial, unprecedented in modern times. The young King of Spain, Alfonso XIII., will be crowned on May 17, and in the following month will occur the elaborate ceremonies attending the coronation of King Edward VII. of England. Coronation day will be June 26, when there will be a procession from Buckingham Palace to Westminster Abbey and return; but the long procession will take place on the following day, when the route adopted at the time of Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee, in 1897, will be taken. The great naval review at Portsmouth will be held on June 28.

Americans who do not go to Europe merely to witness royal ceremonial will this year find a number of interesting expositions in progress, and we have thought it worth while to present a few facts regarding these.

EUROPEAN EXPOSITIONS OF 1902.

Of the dozen or more expositions of various kinds to be held in Europe during the coming six months, the one that will naturally attract most attention from the United States will be the so-called American Exhibition at the Crystal Palace, near London. The buildings are surrounded by over two hundred acres of ornamental grounds, which have been pronounced the most beautiful in Europe. The exhibition is designed to show the development of American arts, industries, and inventions during recent years, and it is proposed to establish in connection with it a commercial bureau of information regarding channels of trade and the placing of goods upon the British and Continental markets. The exhibition will be open from May to September, and will doubtless be visited by throngs of Americans, who will be drawn to London in June by the coronation of King Edward.

IRISH INDUSTRIES.

For the purpose of promoting the industries of Ireland, an exhibition will be held in Cork from

May to November of the present year. It is believed that such an exhibition will do much to stimulate the growth and improvement of the various industries and handicrafts throughout Ireland. The Irish Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction has subsidized the enterprise, and will virtually control its management. The aim of those in charge is not only to make a comprehensive exhibit of the natural products of Ireland, but to illustrate many industries now unknown in the country, which it is thought possible to establish and develop there on profitable lines. To this end the coöperation of other countries has been sought, and representative exhibits are now assured from the United States, Canada, Japan, Egypt, Turkey, Russia, and Persia. An interesting feature of the fine art section of the exhibition will be an historic loan collection of the works of illustrious Irish artists. There will also be a section devoted to Irish archæology.

DECORATIVE ART.

The first International Exhibition of Modern Decorative Art, which was opened last month at Turin, Italy, has already enlisted the coöperation of many American exhibitors. The exhibition consists of original productions having to do with the decorative elements of the modern house and street. The American commission, headed by Gen. Louis P. Di Cesnola, offers prizes for the best plan of a modern house, for the best decorative whole of a suite of at least three rooms designed for different uses, for the best decorative whole of a more economical suite of three rooms, for the best decorated room, and for the best economical room. The exhibition will remain open until November.

MACHINERY AND MANUFACTURES.

American manufacturers of machinery will have an unusual opportunity to display their products at an exhibition to be held in the industrial city of Lille, France, beginning in May and continuing through September. The buildings to be occupied by this exhibition will cover 150,000 square meters. A gallery of 3,000 meters is to be reserved for machinery exclusively. From July 15 to September 15 there will be held at Tetschen, Bohemia, an exhibition of general manufactures. Tetschen is a small city on the Elbe River, near the German frontier. It is 40 miles from Dresden, the capital of Saxony, and about 100 miles from Prague, the capital of Bohemia. An especial effort has been made by the management to secure American exhibits, and it is said that every reasonable facility and inducement will be offered to secure them.

ENGINEERING INDUSTRIES.

The Art and Industrial Exhibition to be held at Wolverhampton, England, is intended to include a full exhibition of engineering industries and industrial and scientific products of the British Empire and of foreign countries. For the display of electrical apparatus and means of transport and locomotion especial accommodation will be provided. Canada, Japan, France, Austria, Russia, and other countries will be represented by exhibits. Mr. H. A. Hedley, who last year managed the Glasgow Exhibition, will be the director and general manager at Wolverhampton. At the Royal Agricultural Hall, London, from July 1 to 12, will be held the second International Tramways and Light Railways Exhibition.

An international exhibition of motor boats will be opened at Wannsee, on the Havel, a few miles west of Berlin, Germany, on June 1. This exposition will be under the patronage of the German Emperor, and will include representative exhibits of launches, yachts, and other boats of moderate size propelled by gas, gasoline, electrical, or steam motors. The Havel River at this point is about two miles in width, and deep enough to afford an excellent testing ground for all the purposes of the exposition. An international exposition of sports will be open at St. Petersburg during the months of May and June. The exposition will include all articles relating to the various forms of sports.

MARINE AND FISHERIES.

In celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the foundation of the Royal Geographical Society of Antwerp, a geographical exhibition has been organized, to be opened in May. It is announced that the object of the committee in charge of the enterprise is to popularize geographical science, to make those countries recently opened to commercial activities better known, and to contribute to the development of the mercantile marine and of maritime enterprises. There will be departments devoted to the progress of navigation (including models of ships and of great maritime works), ethnographical collections, ancient and modern maps and globes, surveying instruments, meteorological and ocean-sounding apparatus, and trophies of voyages of exploration. From September 6 to September 21 there will be held at Vienna, under the auspices of the Austrian Fishery Association, an international fishery exposition, subsidized by the Austrian Government. At this exhibition the Austrian portion of the Adriatic Sea,—its products and fisheries, etc.,—will be completely represented.

ARTS AND CRAFTS.

Americans traveling in Germany during the coming summer will find it greatly to their advantage to look in on the exhibition of industry and craft for Rhineland, Westphalia, and neighboring districts, to be held at Düsseldorf, on the Rhine, from May 1 to October 20. Preparations for this exhibition have been going on for several years. A new river harbor has been built, and convenient buildings have been erected on the river bank. The Krupps have put up a large building of their own, and a special feature will be made of electrical display. Visitors will be entertained by good music and theatrical performances. An International Navigation Congress, in two sections,—one for inland and the other for ocean navigation,—will be held at Düsseldorf from June 28 to July 6. The inland section will discuss hoisting machinery, coal transportation on canals, dams, mechanical starting of vessels, and the use of water power of locks for generating electricity, while the ocean section will deal with such topics as the use of lighter ships on the sea, the construction and maintenance of dry and repair docks, and the construction and cost of dredging machinery.

At Bruges, Belgium, from June 15 to September 15, there will be held an exhibition of primitive Flemish and ancient art. The Corporation of the City of London has announced the organization at Guildhall, London, of an exhibition of French and English art of the eighteenth century.

EDUCATIONAL GATHERINGS, AT HOME AND ABROAD.

The National Educational Association meets this year at Minneapolis, on July 7-11, under the presidency of Wm. M. Beardshear, president of Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa.

The permanent, active membership of this organization numbers nearly 3,000 leading teachers, distributed throughout the United States and its insular possessions. About 8,000 associate members are annually enrolled. There will be six general sessions of the association, to be held in the Minneapolis Exposition auditorium. The remaining thirty-eight sessions will be divided among the seventeen regularly organized departments, as follows: the National Council will hold six sessions; the Department of Indian Education will hold five sessions and nine round tables; the other departments will hold two sessions each, in addition to various round-table sessions.

The Southern Educational Conference, at Athens, Ga., will have met and adjourned be-

fore this issue of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS reaches our readers.

THE NEW YORK UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.

The convocation of the regents and officers of the institutions in the University of the State of New York, for consideration of subjects of mutual interest, has been held since 1863 in the Senate Chamber at Albany. Though primarily a gathering of New York educators, nearly all questions discussed are of equal interest outside the State. Its reputation as the most important higher educational meeting of the country has in the past few years drawn to it many eminent educators not residents of New York, who are most cordially welcome and share fully in all discussions.

The fortieth convocation of the university will be held on Monday and Tuesday, June 30 and July 1. Monday afternoon there will be an informal gathering at the Hotel Ten Eyck. Monday evening there will be a short address by Chancellor Upson, and an address by President Nicholas Murray Butler, of Columbia University, New York, on "The Fundamental Principles of Education in the United States." Tuesday morning, Dr. J. G. Schurman, President of Cornell University, will give an address on "The Elective System and its Limits." This address will be discussed by S. J. Campbell, of the College of St. Francis Xavier, of New York; Superintendent John Kennedy, of Batavia, and others. Regent Charles E. Fitch, of Rochester, will then speak on "Examinations," and Regent Vander Veer on "Requirements for Admission to Medical Schools." Tuesday evening, Dr. George E. Vincent, of Chicago University, will speak on "Education and Enthusiasm."

The coming convocation promises to be one of the strongest in the history of the university, and a large attendance of school officers and teachers, and others interested in educational work, is anticipated.

THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

This national organization, which numbers in its active membership all the progressive librarians in the country and many library trustees and directors as well as assistants, will hold its twenty-fourth annual meeting, beginning on June 14 next. The membership now numbers over 1,000, and the association seeks in every way possible to develop and strengthen public libraries as an essential part of the American educational system. The place chosen for the conference this year is Magnolia, Mass., twenty-seven miles from Boston. The general programme will include addresses by several eminent men not directly connected with library work, and there will be discussions on all

the subjects which interest librarians at the present time. Among these subjects prominently before the meeting will be "Bibliography," and "Branch Libraries, their Organization, Equipment, and Administration." Various section sessions will cover subjects interesting to library trustees, college, and reference libraries, children's departments in libraries, State libraries, library commissions, cataloguing, and the relation of libraries to the book trade.

While all the business sessions will be held at Magnolia, the opening gathering will be at the Boston Public Library, with addresses by several eminent speakers, the rest of that day, June 14, being given to the inspection of the libraries in Boston and Cambridge.

The officers of the association for the current year are—president, Dr. John S. Billings; vice-presidents, Dr. James K. Hosmer and Miss Electra C. Doren; secretary, Frederick W. Faxon, 108 Glenway Street, Dorchester, Mass.; treasurer, Gardner M. Jones.

In connection with the meeting this year will be held sessions of the Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and other State library associations, the Bibliographical Society of Chicago, and the Association of State Librarians.

FOREIGN ASSOCIATIONS, EDUCATIONAL AND SCIENTIFIC.

The educational associations of Europe reflect in their management the characteristics of the systems to which they pertain. With the single exception of the celebrated Scotch Institute, whose annual meeting convenes the "Saturday after the third Friday in September," no one of the European societies covers the whole range of education. The several departments,—primary, secondary, etc.,—have their independent conferences, separated by the same social and ideal distinctions as the different grades of schools. Naturally, too, the various associations meet at different times, and the original relation between schools and State churches is still suggested by the prevailing custom of holding educational conferences during the Christmas and Easter holidays.

The largest association of elementary teachers in the world, the Deutscher Lehrertag, or Teachers' Union (85,000 members), meets annually during Whitsuntide week, this year (May 19-24) at Chemnitz, Saxony. The programme is most carefully prepared, but the mode of its selection prevents its being made public long beforehand. At a preliminary executive session the choice of those that shall be heard on topics of interest is made by the vote of the members present. One paper only is presented at each general session,

thus ample time is allowed for the discussion which the importance of the topic warrants. At the section meetings details of school work are discussed with equal vigor. Two general questions have been proposed for discussion at the forthcoming congress,—namely, the importance of art in education, and the instruction and education of the people from the standpoint of the moral progress of the German nation.

The great Scientific Society of Germany (Deutsche Naturforscher-Gesellschaft) meets at Carlsbad, September 21-27; and the German Public Health Association at Munich, September 17-20.

BRITISH EDUCATIONAL MEETINGS.

The National Educational Association of England (45,000 members) holds its annual meetings in Easter week. This year the chosen city was Bristol, the metropolis of west England, crowded with historic associations and monuments. The meeting, following as it did just upon the presentation of the new education bill in Parliament, had the chance to record its protest against the reactionary principles of the measure.

The three great associations whose meetings follow in June,—namely, the School Board Clerks' Congress, the Association of School Boards, and the General Association of Church School Managers and Teachers,—will all be absorbed in the discussion of the measure. Should it be carried as presented, this year will witness the demise of many of the school boards, and, in any case, unless the bill, like its two predecessors, is hastily withdrawn, the school boards and the school board clerks will be face to face with policies involving their official existence. The Church School Managers, who are responsible for the education of a little more than one-fifth of the school children, also lose their distinctive occupation if the bill passes; but it is suspected by the opposition that they will have a renewed and more profitable tenure upon a changed basis, hence their attitude toward the bill will be followed with intense interest.

The summer meeting of University Extension Students and others, which is held alternately at Oxford and Cambridge, convenes this year at Cambridge. It is divided into two sessions, of which the first lasts from August 1 to 13 inclusive, and the second from August 14 to 26 inclusive. The general subject of the lectures is "Some Aspects of Life and Thought in Europe and America in the Nineteenth Century." The inaugural address will be delivered by the vice-chancellor (Dr. A. W. Ward), should his health permit. In the section of history a series of twenty lectures is announced. They are intended to present, from their national point of view, the

contributions which the chief states have made to the history of the last century.

The other sections of the meeting are devoted, respectively, to art, literature, and music; physical and natural science; economics; theology, and education. In the latter division it is expected that Prof. Sir Richard Jebb, M.P., will preside at a conference on some subject of present interest.

The British association holds its annual meeting this year at Belfast, Ireland, September 10-18. To the strictly scientific sections, whose scope is well understood, was added last year an educational section. In this action the British society followed the precedent of the sister society of France (Association Française pour l'Avancement des Sciences), whose annual meeting occurs also early in September.

GATHERINGS OF FRENCH TEACHERS.

The right of "association" is very rigidly controlled under the French constitution, and consequently the impulse to union has had little activity among teachers. Recently, however, the government itself has shown a disposition to encourage this tendency, with the result that a general association of teachers' societies (Amicales d'Instituteurs) has been formed, which will hold a congress at Marseilles in August.

In the same month occurs the twenty-second congress of the Ligue de l'Enseignement, a private association of immense prestige and influence, which devotes itself to the diffusion of liberal ideas in education, and at the same time maintains a great number of evening schools in Paris and other cities for the intellectual and social training of young working people.

France is noted also for a form of summer gatherings which, while not limited to that country, have there a distinctive charm. These are the holiday courses for instruction in modern languages. No less than six centers for the study of the French language and literature are announced for the coming summer. Paris takes the lead in popularity, followed closely by Grenoble, of ideal location.

The Paris sessions extend through July and August (address M. le Secrétaire, l'Alliance Française, rue de Grenelle, 45). Those of Grenoble, from July 1 to October 31 (address M. Marcel-Raymond, 4 Place de la Constitution).

In connection with the National Congress of Education, to be held at Santiago, Chile, in September next, and under its auspices, arrangements are being made for an international exhibit of educational material. The inaugural ceremony is set down for September 14, and every effort is being made to insure its success.

AMERICAN SCIENTIFIC AND PROFESSIONAL GATHERINGS.

The American Association for the Advancement of Science will hold its meeting this year at Pittsburg, Pa., June 28-July 3, under the presidency of Prof. Asaph Hall, U.S.N. The association now numbers over 3,000 members, and it is expected that the Pittsburg meeting will be largely attended, especially by members of the engineering section. The American Chemical Society, the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education, the Association of Economic Entomologists, the Society for the Promotion of Agricultural Science, the Geological Society of America, the American Microscopical Society, the Botanical Society of America, and other affiliated organizations will meet at Pittsburg at the same time.

The twentieth general meeting of the Royal Society of Canada will be held during the last week in May in the city of Toronto. All the proceedings will take place at the University of Toronto, whose president, Dr. Loudon, is also president of the society for the current year. Sir John Bourinot, honorary secretary, will present the annual report, which will show the progress of this institution, whose transactions now go to every library of importance throughout the world. Bliss Carman and Professor Roberts, of New York, both Canadians of loyalist stock, will take part in the Poets' Evening. Charles Francis Adams, of Boston, has been invited to deliver an historical address. All literary and scientific societies in the Dominion will send delegates to the meeting.

The ninth summer meeting of the American Mathematical Society will be held at the Northwestern University, at Evanston, Ill., about September 1. The National Geographic Society will hold a field meeting at Gettysburg, Pa., about the middle of May. The American Society of Civil Engineers will meet at Washington, D. C., on May 20-23; the American Institute of Mining Engineers at Philadelphia, on May 12 or 13; the American Society of Mechanical Engineers at Boston, on May 27-30, and the American Institute of Electrical Engineers at Great Barrington, Mass., on June 18-21.

The fourth annual convention of the Architectural League of America will be held at Toronto, Canada, on May 29-31. In the topics selected for discussion special attention will be given to municipal improvement, architectural decoration, and the various departments of architectural club work. The American Institute of Architects will hold its next convention at Washington, D. C., probably in the early part of December.

MEETINGS OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

The American Medical Association will hold its annual meeting at Saratoga Springs on June 10. On the three preceding days there will be held the usual session of the American Academy of Medicine, a body which discusses topics relating to medical sociology. The symposium for the coming meeting is to be devoted to "Politics in the Medical Profession." The annual meeting of the American Surgical Association will be held at Albany, N. Y., on June 3-5. The American Laryngological Association will meet at Boston on May 26-28; the American Ophthalmological Society will meet at New London, Conn., on July 16; the American Gynecological Society at Atlantic City, N. J., on May 27-29, and the American Orthopedic Association at Philadelphia on June 5-7. It is announced that the American Institute of Homœopathy will hold its annual session at Cleveland, Ohio, on June 17-21. The American Association of Physio-Medical Physicians and Surgeons will meet at Chicago on May 20-22. The annual meeting of American Veterinary Medical Association will be held at Minneapolis on September 2-5.

Many physicians who attend the sessions of the American Medical Association and of the American Academy of Medicine at Saratoga Springs in June will proceed to Montreal for the purpose of taking part in the forty-eighth annual meeting of the American Medico-Psychological Association, to be held there on June 17-20. This association makes the treatment of the insane its special concern. The American Climatological Association will probably meet at Los Angeles, Cal., on June 10-12.

Foreign countries have been invited to send representatives to the meeting of the American Society of Military Surgeons at Washington, June 5-7. The National Guard will be represented by delegates from many States.

SUMMER SCHOOLS.

Among the announcements of American summer schools for the season of 1902 there are several of more than ordinary interest. Perhaps the most important of the schools whose first sessions will be held during the coming summer is the institution to be known as the Summer School of the South, organized to meet the needs of teachers of all grades and subjects. The first session of this new school will be held at the University of Tennessee, from June 19 to July 31. The work of the school will be arranged under the heads of common school subjects and methods, psychology and pedagogy, and high school and college sub-

jects. There will also be general lectures, a convention of school officers and institute workers, and a convention for the discussion of the most important questions connected with the campaign for better education in the South. Several of the most eminent Southern educators will have places on the faculty of the school, either as instructors or as lecturers. The president of the institution is Dr. Charles W. Dabney; the superintendent is Mr. P. P. Claxton, of the Southern Education Board; and the platform exercises will be directed by the Rev. Edgar Gardner Murphy. President Edwin A. Alderman, of Tulane University; President G. Stanley Hall, of Clark University; President Charles D. McIver, of the North Carolina State Normal and Industrial College; Principal Arnold Tompkins, of the Chicago Normal School; President Nicholas Murray Butler, of Columbia; Dr. William T. Harris, United States Commissioner of Education; Director Clinton Hart Merriam, of the United States Biological Survey, and other eminent educators and specialists will take part in the work of the school. The selection of Knoxville as the home of the new summer school has been largely due to the fact that it is the geographical center of the territory south of the Ohio and the Potomac, as well as a junction point of important railroad lines, and a place possessing a healthful and agreeable summer climate. The University of Tennessee is situated 1,100 feet above the sea, in the mountains of East Tennessee. The summer school is to have free use of the equipment of the university.

Owing to climatic limitations, summer schools have not flourished in the South as they have in the North; but the Virginia Summer School of Methods will this year hold its fourteenth annual session at the University of Virginia, Charlottesville, from June 23 to August 1. The scenery about Charlottesville is picturesque, and the region is full of historical associations, making the place unusually attractive to summer visitors. Jefferson's home, Monticello, overlooks the city, and not far away is the old homestead of President Monroe. The school offers special opportunities to the teachers of Virginia. The conductor will be Superintendent E. C. Glass, of Lynchburg.

SUMMER WORK AT THE UNIVERSITIES.

Following its custom of many years' standing, the Summer School of Harvard University will adapt its courses to the needs of teachers now in service and of those who intend to be teachers, although a few of the courses may be counted toward the regular academic degrees at Harvard College or the Lawrence Scientific School. A

series of evening lectures will also be given by superintendents and principals of schools on contemporary educational activities. Excursions to places of historic interest in and around Boston, open to members of the summer school, are already announced. The exercises of the school will begin on July 5 and end on August 15.

The most elaborate summer announcements made by any of our universities are those of the University of Chicago, whose various schools and colleges offer instruction during the summer quarter practically equivalent to that given during the other periods of the year. The summer quarter will begin on June 18, and close on August 30. The first term will begin on June 18, and the second term on July 26; students may enter for either term, or for both. The Alliance Française, which coöperates with the University of Chicago, will give special summer courses during the quarter. In connection with this work, special clubs and excursions will be organized for practice in speaking French outside the lecture room, and it is proposed to establish a French hall, with French attendants, where only French will be spoken.

Columbia University will hold its third summer session from July 7 to August 15. Arrangements have been made for various excursions, visits to museums, and lectures of a general character in addition to the regular instruction offered in the courses. The New York University Summer School is greatly enlarged for the present year, and transferred from the University Heights to the building on Washington Square, New York City, with the proviso that the chemical and physical laboratories at University Heights, and also the dormitories there, shall be at the command of the summer students. Several of the professors in the regular faculty of the School of Pedagogy are offering summer courses. The sessions will continue from July 7 to August 15.

Cornell University makes its usual announcement of summer courses (July 7 to August 15), the object of most of which is to furnish instruction to teachers in high schools and academies. At the same time, however, provision is made for instruction of college professors, university students, and others who are qualified to join the classes. No entrance examinations are required.

The Dartmouth Summer School (July 7 to August 8), at Hanover, N. H., will provide instruction to teachers in grammar and high schools and academies in pedagogy, history, social science, English, French, Spanish, German, Latin, Greek, comparative philology, mathematics, physics, chemistry, botany, and physical culture.

CHAUTAUQUA.

The parent of the so-called "assembly movement" now bears the title, by recent legislation, "Chautauqua, an Institution for Popular Education." The summer session will occupy the same relative dates this year as in 1901,—July 2 to August 28.

The schedule of special weeks will include one week to be devoted to each of the following subjects: social settlements; arts and crafts; young people's societies; municipal progress; the labor movement; modern industrial advancement; public improvement. The following are some of the lecturers who will participate in the fifty-eight-day programme: Prof. Edward Howard Griggs, Montclair, N. J.; Prof. Edwin Erle Sparks, University of Chicago; Prof. Richard Burton, University of Minnesota; Mr. Leon H. Vincent, Philadelphia, Pa.

Among the other lecturers engaged are: Prof. Earl Barnes, Gen. John C. Black, Mr. John Willis Baer, Miss Jane Addams, Mr. Frank T. Bullen, England; Rev. Charles W. Gordon (Ralph Connor), President William R. Harper, Dr. James M. Buckley, Mr. W. W. Ellsworth, Mr. John DeMott, Hon. Carroll D. Wright, Dr. S. C. Schmucker, Mr. Frank Beard, Prof. Alcee Fortier, President John H. Barrows, Robert E. Speer, W. H. Geist-eright, Frank R. Robertson, Mr. Frank P. Sargent (grand master, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen), Mr. John Mitchell (president of the United Mine Workers of America), Bishop John H. Vincent, Zurich, Switzerland; Rev. John McNeil, Scotland; Rev. George Jackson, of the *Wesleyan Methodist*, Edinburgh; Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman, New York City; Dr. C. F. Aked, England; Rt. Rev. Thomas F. Gailor, Bishop of Tennessee; Dr. Lincoln Hulley, Bucknell University; Dr. W. F. Oldham, Chicago.

A summer school combining education, recreation, and general culture in a unique manner with the work of the student is offered at Chautauqua. The classes are conducted on the university plan, by college and university professors and normal school teachers from the various institutions of the country. During the session of 1902 there will be offered in the fifteen different schools more than 300 courses, under 135 instructors.

Notable among the new departments is the School of Arts and Crafts. The school of religious teaching has also been notably reinforced for the season, a special Sunday School Institute having been organized to occupy all of the time of the student for one week. The other schools contain those of English language and literature, modern languages, classical languages, mathematics and science, social science, psychology

and pedagogy, religious teaching, library training, music, fine arts, arts and crafts, expression, physical education, domestic science, practical arts.

An arts and crafts exhibition will also be held during July and August.

JEWISH CHAUTAUQUA SUMMER ASSEMBLY.

The sixth annual summer assembly of the Jewish Chautauqua Society will be held at Atlantic City, N. J., from July 6 to July 27. The chancellor of the society is the Rev. Dr. Henry Berkowitz; and the director, Isaac Hassler, Esq., of Philadelphia.

The work this year will be upon the same general lines as those followed in past years, and will be grouped under the following heads: (1) Department of Chautauqua circles for the study of the Bible and Jewish history and literature; (2) the summer school, in which special courses will be arranged for religious school-teachers, and which will also include a course of instruction for workers in philanthropy and charity; (3) popular conferences; (4) popular lectures and entertainments.

The assembly is designed primarily for the purpose of affording the Jewish people a meeting place at which matters of general interest to them may be discussed, but all persons are welcome. Special attention will be paid this year to the needs of Jewish teachers, and a strong effort has been made to induce as many of these as possible to take the courses in religious school work offered at the assembly.

An innovation of great interest will be a special course of instruction in the problems and methods of philanthropic endeavor. A conference on philanthropic work was held last year, and was found so successful and valuable that it was determined to carry on the work on broader and more systematic lines this year. This department is being arranged by Dr. Lee K. Frankel, director of the United Hebrew Charities of New York, and many persons eminent in this field are expected to take part.

A number of prominent persons, including Dr. Emil Hirsh, of Chicago; Homer Folks, commissioner of New York Charities; Rev. Dr. Leon Harrison, of St. Louis; Max Kohler, Esq.; Dr. Clifton H. Levi, of New York; Martin A. Meyer, Fellow of the American School in Palestine, and others will address the assembly, and in all the programme promises to be the most interesting that the society has ever presented.

THE CATHOLIC SUMMER SCHOOL OF AMERICA.

The Champlain Summer School, permanently located at Cliff Haven, N. Y., will have several new buildings erected before the coming session,

which will be extended over a period of nine weeks, from July 6 to September 5. A special course in philosophical studies will be conducted by the Rev. F. P. Siegfried, of St. Charles Seminary, Overbrook, Pa., assisted by the Rev. Thomas O'Brien, S. J., St. Francis Xavier's College, New York City, and Dr. James Fox, from the Catholic University, Washington, D. C. Special studies in literature will be in charge of Dr. Conde B. Pallen and the Rev. Hugh T. Henry. Plans for a comprehensive treatment of the Middle Ages from different points of view have been arranged by the Rev. D. J. McMahon, D.D., of New York City, to present historical research up to date, in six courses of lectures, dealing with the popes, the rulers, the philosophers, the writers, saints, and sages, which will be given by the Rev. William Livingston, New York; the Rt. Rev. Monsignor Loughlin, D.D., Philadelphia; Very Rev. D. J. Kennedy, O. P., Somerset, Ohio; Rev. Thomas I. Gasson, S. J., Boston; Dr. Conde B. Pallen, New York, and Dr. Charles P. Neill, who holds the Bannigan chair of political economy at the Catholic University, Washington, D. C.

INSTRUCTION IN PHILANTHROPIC WORK.

The summer school in philanthropic work, June 16 to July 26, conducted by the Charity Organization Society in New York City, is intended to give a practical introduction to social conditions in New York and the means used to improve them. Experienced philanthropic workers from Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Buffalo, and elsewhere will take part in the discussions, each remaining several days. Various phases of charitable, municipal, and settlement work are studied and reported upon by members of the school. Special attention is paid to the care and treatment of needy families in their homes, each member being assigned to personal work under the supervision of the district agents of the Charity Organization Society. One week is devoted to the subject of destitute, neglected, and delinquent children, another to institutional care of adults and medical charities, another to settlements and allied movements for the improvement of neighborhoods.

Mr. Philip W. Ayres is director of the school, and is assisted by a committee of experienced philanthropic workers.

NATURE AND ART SCHOOLS.

The Adirondack Summer School is conducted by J. Liberty Tadd, director of the Public Industrial Art School of Philadelphia, near Lake Saranac, N. Y., in the highest part of the Adirondacks. The fundamental principle of the

work of this school is nature study, and expression in drawing, designing, clay modeling, wood-carving, and painting.

The growing demand for qualified teachers of nature study in the public schools has led to the foundation of a new summer school under the direction of members of the faculty of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The Sharon Summer School, as it is called, will be unique, in that it is designed to furnish teachers and lovers of nature with sound training in the principles of natural science and a practical knowledge of the commoner forms of living things rather than to provide specialists with opportunities for research. The curriculum provides for fundamental work in physiography and general biology, and for elective courses in trees, wild flowers, birds, insects, mammals, and seashore forms. Laboratory facilities are available at the Institute of Technology, and an unusual opportunity for outdoor study and experimentation is furnished by the control of 300 acres of natural country in the town of Sharon, where most of the field work of the school will be carried on. Information about the courses, which will be given during the four weeks following July 9, may be obtained from G. W. Field, director, or C. E. A. Winslow, secretary, Sharon Summer School, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston.

The summer school conducted by the Art Institute of Chicago will open on June 30, under the general direction of Mr. W. M. R. French. The teachers will be the regular instructors of the Art Institute. The school will consist of three departments,—academic, juvenile, and normal.

MUSIC FESTIVALS.

The fifteenth Cincinnati May Music Festival will be held in Music Hall, May 14, 15, 16, and 17, under the direction of Theodore Thomas, with an orchestra of 100 and a chorus of 500. The soloists will be Mrs. Marie Zimmerman, Miss Clara Turpen, Madame Schumann-Heink, Ben Davies, Ellison Van Hoose; Andrew Black, who comes from England especially for the festival, and Gwilym Miles.

The principal works to be performed are Cesar Franck's "Beatitudes"; Bach's "Mass in B Minor"; Berlioz's "Requiem"; scenes from Gluck's "Orpheus," arranged for the festival by Mr. Thomas, and scenes from the third act of "Die Meistersinger"; selections from "Die Walküre," "Siegfried," "Die Götterdämmerung," and "Tristan und Isolde"; love scene from "Feuersnot" (new), by Richard Strauss, and the "Eroica Symphony." Brahms' "Sere-

nade, No. 1 in D Major," and Josef Suk's suite, "Ein Märchen," are also on the programme. The orchestra will be increased for the "Mass," and will be augmented to 150 for the performance of Berlioz's "Requiem."

The great feature of the festival will be the performance of Bach's "Mass in B Minor." The preparations for giving this greatest of choral works have been going on for two years. The chorus has devoted to it much of its time since the last festival. The members of the orchestra and the organist have been engaged for six months under Mr. Thomas' direction in preparing their parts. Special instruments have been made in the United States and Europe, and the best available soloists have been engaged. It is expected that the performance will be an unusual event in the world of musical art.

THE AUTUMN FESTIVAL AT WORCESTER.

The Worcester County Musical Association, at Worcester, Mass., holds an annual music festival, at which choral and instrumental music composed by the most accomplished and famous artists of the old and new schools, is performed by a chorus of 400 selected voices and an orchestra of 60 performers of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, which ranks with the leading instrumental organizations in this country.

The association will hold its forty-fifth annual festival, consisting of seven concerts and seven public rehearsals, in the last week of September, beginning on the 22d. The orchestral numbers have not yet been selected, neither have the artists been considered. But the chorus is now drilling upon the choral works to be sung, which consist of "Judith," by Geo. W. Chadwick; "Hora Novissima," by H. W. Parker; "Parsifal" (excerpts), by Wagner, and Bach's "Christmas Oratorio."

It is the practice of this association to encourage native talent by placing meritorious works in the programmes, and, acting on the same principle, it has selected Mr. J. Wallace Goodrich, who is connected with the New England Conservatory of Music of Boston, and who has shown by his work there and elsewhere that he has qualifications to admirably fit him for the position as conductor of the chorus. Mr. Franz Kneisel, concert master of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, and a highly accomplished musician, will conduct the orchestral numbers.

A GREAT WELSH FESTIVAL.

A national eisteddfod, or Welsh singing festival, will be held at Scranton, Pa., on Memorial Day of this year. The eisteddfod will be preceded on the evening of May 29 by a concert,

in which Gwilym Miles, Evan Williams, and Miss Newport will be the soloists. The great feature of the festival will be the competition of male choruses, in which choruses from as far West as Salt Lake City, Utah, and as far East as New York City, will participate. Prizes to the value of more than \$3,000 will be awarded to the successful competitors, and the total cost of carrying out the programme of the eisteddfod will be about \$10,000. The festival itself is purely an educational institution.

THE WAGNER FESTIVALS AT BAYREUTH AND MUNICH.

The Wagner festival at Bayreuth will open this year on July 22 with the performance of "Der Fliegende Holländer." This opera will also be given on August 1, 4, 12, and 19. "Parsifal" will be rendered on July 23 and 31, August 5, 7, 8, 11, and 20; and the two cycles of the "Ring der Niebelungen" will be given on July 25-28 and on August 14-17. Wagner performances will also be given this year in the new Wagner theater at Munich. There will be eight cycles, each embracing four performances. The following are the dates of their presentation:

Saturday, August	9	Meistersinger	
Monday "	11		Meistersinger	
Wednesday "	13	I.	Tristan und Isolde	
Friday "	15	Cycle.	Tannhauser	
Saturday "	16		Lohengrin	
Monday "	18		Tristan und Isolde	II.
Wednesday "	20	III.	Meistersinger	Cycle.
Friday "	22	Cycle.	Lohengrin	
Saturday "	23		Tannhauser	IV.
Monday "	25		Meistersinger	Cycle.
Wednesday "	27	V.	Tristan und Isolde	
Friday "	29	Cycle.	Lohengrin	
Saturday "	30		Tannhauser	VI.
Monday, September 1			Tristan und Isolde	Cycle.
Wednesday "	3	VII.	Meistersinger	
Friday "	5	Cycle.	Tannhauser	
Saturday "	6		Lohengrin	VIII.
Monday "	8	Meistersinger	Cycle.
Wednesday "	10	Tristan und Isolde	
Friday "	12	Meistersinger	

CONFERENCES FOR SOCIAL BETTERMENT.

The national conference of Charities and Correction will be held at Detroit on May 28-June 3. The governors of the States and of the Canadian provinces, as well as the authorities in Cuba, Mexico, and Porto Rico, have been asked to appoint delegates to this meeting. It is expected also that cities of 10,000 population and over in the United States will be represented by delegates. An unusually large representation from Canada will be in attendance. The president of the conference this year is Mr. Timothy Nicholson, of Indiana. Mr. Joseph P. Byers, of Columbus, Ohio, serves as general secretary.

The next annual congress of the National Prison Association of the United States will be held at Philadelphia on September 13-18, at which time there will be addresses made and papers read by eminent men who have given much thought to the questions of the relation of society, education, and economics to crime. Special attention will be given to criminal law reform and jurisprudence, and to the means of uplift for dependents and delinquents. Prof. Charles R. Henderdon, of the University of Chicago, is president of the association, and the Rev. J. L. Milligan, LL.D., secretary.

The next meeting of the Public Health Association will be held at New Orleans, beginning on December 8. This association has standing committees on such subjects as "The Pollution of Public Water Supplies," "Disposal of Refuse Materials," "Animal Diseases and Animal Food," "Public Health Legislation," "Disinfectants and Disinfection," and "The Teaching of Hygiene." There is also a special committee to investigate the canteen system of the United States army.

The annual meeting of the National Municipal League will be held in connection with the Tenth Annual Conference for Good City Government at Boston on May 7-9. Among the topics to be discussed at this meeting will be "The Franchise Question and the Referendum," covering the Boston situation, the Chicago situation, and the Philadelphia situation. "The Pittsburg Victory" will be described by Mr. George W. Guthrie, "The New York Situation" by Dr. Albert Shaw, and there will also be papers on "Police Administration in Great Cities," by the Hon. E. A. Philbin, and "Charter Legislation in New England," by Prof. J. H. Beale, of Harvard. The League of American Municipalities will hold its annual convention at Grand Rapids, Mich., on August 27-29. This organization consists of mayors and other official representatives of American cities.

This year's meeting of the American Park and Outdoor Art Association will be held at Boston on August 5-7. Among the speakers will be President Eliot, Charles Mulford Robinson, Clinton Rogers Woodruff, Sylvester Baxter, Dr. Albert Shaw, and Albert Kelsey. An important feature of the gathering will be a special day set apart for the meeting of park commissioners and others interested in park work. An effort will be made to have all cities of over 50,000 population represented at this meeting by one or more members of their park commissions. The Women's Auxiliary will also have charge of a special session.

The American Forestry Association will hold

a special summer session this year during the latter part of August in Michigan, at the invitation of the Michigan Forestry Association and of the Michigan Agricultural College. The association will meet at Lansing, and, after a two-days' session, will take an excursion by way of Saginaw to the mills at Grayling, thence to the forest preserve in Roscommon County, through the hardwood forests of Northern Michigan, and thence to Mackinaw. The programme for the sessions at Lansing will cover the following topics: a discussion of the farm woodlot,—its economic and æsthetic importance; facts and figures concerning wood, posts, ties, hoop-poles, etc.; a symposium on the duty of the State in forest matters; a discussion on the jack-pine plains of Michigan; methods of starting and handling the farm woodlot; forest botany of Michigan; meteorological conditions; soil and its relations to success in forest culture; the fire problem; the trespass problem, and the question of titles.

The tenth annual session of the National Irrigation Congress will be held at Colorado Springs, Col., on October 6-10. It will be a joint meeting of the National Irrigation Association and the American Forestry Association, and the subjects of irrigation and forestry will receive equal attention.

The Association of Medical Officers of Institutions for Feeble-Minded will hold its annual meeting at Fort Wayne, Ind., on May 26-27. Twenty-four State institutions and seven private schools in the United States and one Canadian institution are represented in its membership. Its work is devoted to the reading and discussion of papers on the care, training, and treatment of the feeble-minded.

The American Humane Association will meet this year at Albany, N. Y., during the month of October. The exact date has not yet been fixed upon.

The National Children's Home Society will hold its annual meeting at Sioux Falls, So. Dak., on June 17-18. This society no longer carries on directly the work of caring for homeless children, but is a federation of twenty-four State societies organized in all the Northern States from Pennsylvania to Colorado, and also in Oregon and Washington. The convention is devoted to the practical problems of child-saving work. The president of the organization is Prof. Charles R. Henderson, of the University of Chicago, and Mr. Hastings H. Hart is permanent secretary.

The biennial convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, to be held at Los Angeles, May 1-8, will concern itself very largely

with sociological topics. One session will be devoted to civics, another to education, and such topics as forestry and the Audubon movement will receive much attention.

The next meeting of the American Bar Association will be held at Saratoga Springs, on August 27-29. Hon. John G. Carlisle will deliver the annual address. The president's address, giving a summary of important legislation in the various States during the past year, will be delivered by the Hon. U. M. Rose, of Little Rock, Ark.

RELIGIOUS CONVENTIONS.

This may almost be regarded as an "off year" for great religious meetings. The usual denominational congresses will be held, but their proceedings are likely to be, in the main, of a routine character. The quadrennial conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, which will assemble at Dallas, Texas, on May 7, will be an occasion of more than ordinary interest, and the meeting of the Presbyterian General Assembly in New York City on May 15 will attract attention throughout the country on account of the question of creed revision, which will be prominent in its discussions.

The Young Men's Christian Association will hold no national convention like that of last year at Boston, but many American representatives will attend the World's Conference at Christiania, Norway, which will open on August 20. The Norwegian Parliament has made an appropriation of 5,000 kroner toward the entertainment of this conference. Large delegations are expected from Great Britain, France, Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, and Finland.

STUDENT SUMMER CONFERENCES OF YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS.

The Student Department of the International Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations will, as usual, hold three student summer conferences in different sections of the country, each lasting ten days, for the training of the leaders of student Young Men's Christian Associations in the colleges in different departments of their work, for religious addresses, and for special training in Bible study and teaching.

The conference for Canada and the East will be held at East Northfield, Mass., from June 27 to July 6; that for the students of the West at Lake Geneva, Wis., at the camp of the Secretarial Institute and Training School, on June 20-29; and the Southern students' conference at the Asheville School, near Asheville, N. C., on June 14-22.

THE FALLACY OF EXPORTING WHEAT.

BY CHARLES CRANSTON BOVEY.

THE indictment made against the United States, by many foreign critics, that as a people we are interested chiefly in commercial matters, is in part answered by Mr. James Bryce, when he calls attention to the unrivalled liberality of our successful captains of industry in founding and endowing institutions of learning and of other public purposes. We are more than a commercial people,—we are a people growing rapidly in lines of general and special education.

This article has to do with a commercial matter; with a trade problem. As our ability to improve our systems of education is related chiefly to the success of our commercial system, it becomes a matter of general interest.

The problem is the growing exportation of wheat from the country, its causes, and the effects upon the farmer, the flour manufacturing industry, and the transportation companies. It is the writer's purpose to show that the increase in our exports of wheat works a harm to the country in general, and that this harm can be avoided and an advantage gained by sending this wheat out of the country in the form, not of the raw material, but of the manufactured product,—flour.

The annual wheat crop of the United States is from 600,000,000 to 700,000,000 bushels. Every State in the Union raises wheat and manufactures flour to a greater or less extent, although the chief grain-growing and flour-milling States are Minnesota, Illinois, Missouri, Wisconsin, Ohio, New York, Indiana, Michigan, Kansas, Pennsylvania, and Iowa. The monetary value of the average wheat crop is \$420,000,000. The daily capacity of the flour mills is 852,900 barrels; and if they ran continuously, they would grind during the 300 working days 1,151,415,000 bushels. The amount invested in these mills is \$218,714,000, exclusive of working capital. It is hardly necessary to further multiply figures showing the importance of this great industry.

America must confess that it learned the art of milling from the Old World. Until the early eighties, Austria-Hungary, with Budapest as its center, held the foremost position in the art of manufacturing flour. After the roller process, which substituted steel rolls for the burrs or mill-stones, was introduced, in 1878, the American mills, having improved the process, forged ahead rapidly, and to-day the flour mills of the United States lead the world in the quantity and quality of flour which they produce.

American flour is known and sought after by consumers in every foreign country where it is not barred out by a prohibitive tariff. From the North Cape to South Africa, and all the way around the globe from East to West, American flour is regarded as the standard of excellence by the consumers of wheat bread. This world-wide reputation is due partly to the improved methods by which it is manufactured, but more to the character of the wheat from which it is made. The wheat of the Northern States excels in the quantity and quality of gluten which it contains, and, therefore, is best suited for bread-making purposes.

Although the capacity of the flour mills of the United States is more than ample to grind into flour all the wheat that is grown in this country, yet many of these mills are out of commission for many months of each year, owing to the exports of wheat. The growing tendency to export wheat rather than the flour manufactured from this wheat is caused, not by the lack of demand in foreign countries for our flour, nor by their ability to manufacture flour of equal quality, but by the fact that the transportation companies make a lower rate on wheat than on the manufactured article,—flour.

While American flour is wanted in European markets, the next best thing, and much cheaper by reason of the lower freight rates, is flour made from American wheat in foreign mills. Great Britain draws its supplies of wheat from India, Argentina, Australia, and Russia. While the British miller prefers American wheat, nevertheless he can and does use the supplies from other countries in accordance with the prevailing price. If Russian wheat is cheaper, he uses more Russian. If Indian wheat is cheaper, he uses more Indian. American wheat, therefore, stands in the severest competition. The supplies of wheat for the British miller, then, may or may not afford cargoes for the railroads of America and the steamships from American ports. How is it with flour? American flour, as already stated, surpasses that of any other country for general bread-making purposes. The brands of American flour have in Great Britain a trade-mark value in addition to an intrinsic value. American wheat entering a British mill loses its identity, and therefore to the consumer has no trade-mark value. In other words, if the transportation companies of America should help in

the development of the American flour trade in foreign countries by transporting flour at the same freight rate as wheat, they would enjoy a permanent traffic for their cars and ships, because American flour can be obtained only in America, and, having a trade-mark value, cannot be so easily rejected for substitutes.

The wonderful growth of the transportation facilities of the United States has made it possible for the grain raised or the flour manufactured in the Middle and Western States to be sent to the coast, and thence by steamer to the ports of Europe, at such nominal rates of freight as to easily compete with grain and flour from countries nearer to these markets. The transportation problem of to-day is based on big loads and cheap facilities of loading and unloading at transfer points.

Wheat for export is carried in bulk, and flour for export is carried in strong bags. If one could follow a car-load of wheat and a car-load of flour from Minnesota to London, it would be apparent that the grain was handled from the car into the ship loading at the Atlantic port, and again from the ship to the dock at London, more easily than the flour. Being in bulk, it is discharged by steam shovels from the car to the elevator at the seaport, and then, when the ship is ready to load, gravity sends it from the elevator into the ship's hold. On the arrival at London, an automatic device takes it from the ship and discharges it into an elevator again. All these devices are modern and most efficient.

On the other hand, flour, which is in sacks, is not handled with the same devices. The car arrives at the dock, and men with hand trucks carry it into the warehouse upon the dock, and thence by trucks up gang planks to the deck of a steamer, where, by means of the ship's tackle, it is lowered into the vessel. To the ease with which the wheat is handled is due, so the transportation companies assert, the discrimination in rates of freight against flour in favor of wheat.

As it is fully demonstrated that trade in the manufactured article is more to be desired on the grounds of permanency, is it not surprising that the intelligence of the officials of the transportation companies has never been directed toward improved methods for handling flour in sacks? Elevators have been erected for handling wheat at the transfer points, but no new devices for handling flour. As for the actual revenue from hauling, flour is just as profitable a commodity as wheat, for the mills can offer to the transportation companies train-loads, with each car loaded to its fullest capacity.

The transportation companies, in considering the cost of handling flour as against the cost of

handling wheat, have not taken pains to separate flour into two classes,—flour for domestic markets and flour for export markets. Flour for domestic markets is packed in delicate bags of either cotton or paper, and it is not always possible to load cars to their full capacity. Export flour, on the other hand, as already stated, is packed in strong jute bags, and the cars are always loaded to their capacity. The present difference between the cost of handling grain for export and the cost of handling flour for export is but trifling, and the difference can easily be overcome by a careful study of the proper methods of handling at transfer points.

Civilization follows fast upon the heels of manufacturing. If the great Northwestern States are to enjoy the greatest development, it will be by reason of manufacturing the raw material they produce. This great section would be to-day a rough wilderness if the articles it produced,—iron, coal, lumber, and wheat,—were shipped to foreign countries in the raw state. The sawing of logs into lumber means the employment of men. The grinding of wheat into flour means the employment of men. One has only to go through a large milling district to see the force of this statement. Suppose for one moment that the transportation companies should make such rates as to take the iron ore from the great Mesaba ranges out of the United States, to be made into steel rails in Great Britain, could we long expect to retain in this country the thousands of skilled workmen now living in that busy area about Pittsburg?

The manufacture of flour is accompanied by the purchase of many articles—coal, jute, paper and cotton sacks, barrels, oil, twine, mill machinery. This means work for thousands of men outside the flour mills, and a very large and profitable traffic for all the railroads of the country,—a traffic which is restricted by the exportation of the raw material.

It has been argued that the low rate of freight on wheat to foreign countries is a benefit to the farmer, because the value of his products at the farm is the price in Liverpool or London less the freight, and so the lower the rate of freight the greater the value to the producer. This might be true if the flour made from wheat were not marketed in foreign countries. On the other hand, American flour, as already stated, is sought by all countries where a prohibitive tariff does not debar it. While, therefore, the shipments of the wheat in the shape of flour would give the farmer just as high a price for his crop, there are other reasons why the manufacture of that wheat into flour before shipment is of value to the farmer.

We hear a great deal in these days about diversified farming. This in many parts of the North-

west is taking the form of raising stock and manufacturing butter and cheese by reason of the development of the modern creamery. The creamery is dependent upon the flour mill. The manufacture of flour means feed, in the shape of bran and shorts, for the cattle. The more wheat that is ground, the cheaper the feed for the stock. Feed is bulky and cannot be carried so cheaply by the ships as flour or wheat, consequently it must be largely sold in this country at a low price. When wheat is exported, the bran and feed which it contains are carried to foreign countries at the lowest rate, because of their condensed form, and therefore the farmers of foreign countries can raise and fatten their stock relatively cheaper than the American farmers. This reduces the exportation of stock, to the detriment of the farmer and the transportation companies. A further disadvantage to the American farmer is the loss of manure, which is most important in fertilizing the land.

From the standpoint of the miller, the exportation of bran and feed in the form of wheat is also a detriment. The cost of manufacturing flour depends upon the price received for bran and feed. It has been shown that bran is bulky and cannot be exported as cheaply by itself as it can before it has been separated from the kernel of wheat. The English miller sells the bran from American wheat, based upon the very lowest rate of freight, and so can sell it at a higher net profit. The flour from this wheat can, therefore, be sold at a low price, and so competes most favorably with American flour.

The movement of wheat and coarse grains takes place more largely during the fall months. At this season of the year, merchandise of all kinds is moving North and South, East and West. This is the chief cause of the annual congestion of freight which occurs during the months of November and December. Flour moves continuously during the entire year, and the volume that is carried for export depends upon the amount of wheat that has been shipped. As the shipments of wheat increase the shipments of flour decrease. The transportation companies, therefore, carry wheat at a season when they least need freight. If they studied the best means of handling flour, they could handle it as cheaply as grain, get more regular and continuous loads, prevent expensive congestion of traffic, and lose nothing in the total tonnage.

To summarize, then, it may be said that the exportation of wheat at a cheaper rate than flour is detrimental to the farmer :

1. In the loss of cheap feed, which would enable him to raise cattle and compete more favorably in foreign countries.

2. In the loss in fertilization of his fields, contingent upon cattle raising and diversified farming.

To the miller :

1. In loss of business by reason of the foreign miller grinding the wheat American millers should grind.

2. In loss of profit by reason of the competition of foreign mills grinding the same wheat and producing bran and feed from that wheat at the lowest possible price.

To the transportation companies :

1. In congestion of freight, with its accompanying extra expense of operation.

2. In loss of traffic of by-products incidental to the manufacture of flour.

3. In loss of traffic of by-products incidental to diversified farming.

4. In loss of continuous traffic of flour during the entire year at more favorable rates than wheat.

To the country at large :

1. In the stunting of an industry, the product of which carries the name of the United States into nearly every market of the world.

2. In loss of wages to thousands of laborers.

3. In the loss of wider civilization of the country, which comes from the development of an important industry.

The interests of our great railroad systems are best served when the greatest development of the various industries of our country is studied. That it is best for this country to manufacture into flour the 600,000,000 or 700,000,000 bushels of wheat which it yearly produces no one will gainsay. If, however, wheat continues to move out of this country, as it does to-day, at lower rates than flour, it will not be long before all foreign markets are closed to American flour. Other countries are buying our perfected flour-mill machinery and sending to this country their expert millers to study our methods. Given, therefore, our wheat at a lower rate of freight than they can import our flour, and given our machinery and methods, it will not be long before they will produce in their own countries an article which will be the same as the flour they have heretofore bought from the American manufacturers.

It would seem that the transportation companies would see the disadvantages to themselves, the farmer, the miller, and the community in general in failing to study the best interests of the American flour industry. This evil can be easily remedied by the transportation companies agreeing to let flour for export enjoy the same rate that is given to wheat for export plus the slight difference in the cost of handling the flour over what it costs to handle wheat.

THE PROHIBITION MOVEMENT IN CANADA.

BY THE REV. JOHN P. GERRIE, TORONTO, CAN.

THE many and persistent efforts which have been made for the prohibition of the liquor traffic make an interesting chapter of Canadian history. For forty years or more the movement has been in progress, with varying degrees of success. One of the earliest forms of prohibitory law to be enacted was local option, which prevails even now in certain municipalities. The Dunkin Act of 1864 took a wider range and dealt with counties; but its prohibition was only partial, allowing the sale of liquor in quantities of five gallons or more. This act is in force at the present time in only one county in the Dominion, where repeated attempts have been made to secure its repeal. Another county measure, the Canada Temperance Act,—or the Scott Act, as it is familiarly called,—was passed by the Dominion Parliament in 1878. This law, which prohibited the sale of intoxicating liquors, met with great favor, and was speedily adopted by nine cities and seventy-three counties. In the opinion of a great many prohibitionists, the observance of the law was unsatisfactory, and a campaign of repeal began, and to-day but one city and twenty-seven counties retain the law. In some of these counties, however, the act seems to be more firmly intrenched after the several hard-fought battles to secure its overthrow.

During the progress of these more local movements, efforts were also directed toward provincial and dominion legislation. Different measures were submitted to the legislatures and the Parliament, to meet with defeat. Still, the continued agitation forced the attention of the Dominion Government to the matter, and in 1891 a commission was appointed to ascertain if the country were ready for prohibition. For several years this commission traveled up and down the land, gathering evidence from every source. The result of the investigations was a voluminous report, published in 1895, with a majority conclusion that the day for prohibition was not yet, and a minority one that the time had fully come.

Meanwhile several of the provincial legislatures were prevailed upon to take action in the matter. Manitoba first responded, and in 1892 submitted a plebiscite, which resulted in a majority of 12,485 in favor of the principles of prohibition. Prince Edward Island followed, a year later, with a majority of 7,226; and Ontario and Nova Scotia, early in 1894, recorded a similar ver-

dict, with majorities of 81,769 and 31,401. New Brunswick also affirmed the desire of the people for prohibition by resolution of the Legislature. That legislation was not passed was due to strong doubt as to the constitutional power of the provinces to enact prohibitory laws.

The question once more became a dominion issue, and 1898 a plebiscite was submitted, when a total majority of 13,687 was recorded in favor of prohibition. An analysis of the vote shows the majorities to have been smaller than those which were polled in the provincial plebiscites, with the exception of Prince Edward Island. The majorities by provinces were: Ontario, 39,214; Nova Scotia, 29,308; New Brunswick, 17,344; Prince Edward Island, 8,315; Manitoba, 9,441; British Columbia, 975; and the Northwest Territories, 3,414. Quebec Province, on the other hand, gave the large adverse majority of 94,324. The total vote cast was 543,073, or 43.92 per cent. of the names on the electoral list. On account of the adverse vote in most of the cities and in Quebec, and the fact that less than 23 per cent. of the electors declared themselves in favor of prohibition, the government refused to legislate. The disappointment of many prohibitionists was keen, while many others felt that their cause was not sufficiently strong to justify the passing of a prohibitory law.

The question was again carried to the provinces, and Manitoba once more was the first to respond. The Hon. Hugh John Macdonald, leader of the opposition in the Legislature, promised that if intrusted with the power at the general elections, he would legislate in accordance with the desire of the people as expressed in the two plebiscites. Successful at the polls, Mr. Macdonald passed an act in 1900, which aimed at closing all places where liquor was sold both by glass and in bulk, except drug stores, where it could be procured under the certificate of a physician. The manufacture of liquor for export was not forbidden, but free drinks and the dispensing of liquor by the flask or bottle to friends was prohibited. The penalty for violating the act was severe, the first offence calling for a fine of not less than \$200, nor more than \$1,000; and the second imprisonment for three months, with hard labor.

As was expected, the legality of the act was disputed. The first test was in the provincial

courts, where the measure was declared *ultra vires* of the Legislature, after a determined legal fight. An appeal was next made to the Privy Council, the highest judicial body in the realm, where some of the ablest lawyers of the land argued both *pro* and *con*. After long and weary waiting, judgment was given sustaining the law. It was then thought that nothing more was needed but to await the expiration of the license year that the law might be enforced. But a fresh disappointment was in store for the defenders of the measure. Premier Roblin, who had, in the interval, succeeded Mr. Macdonald, decided on a referendum, which resulted, on April 2, in the defeat of the measure.

What the future of prohibition in the province will be it is now difficult to foretell. The claim is made that the recent vote indicates no change of sentiment, since many prohibitionists ignored the referendum, contending that the act should be enforced like other regularly enacted laws on the statute books. It is probable, however, that some voters were influenced against the measure when confronted with actual prohibition, which was not the case in the plebiscites.

In the meantime interest has been shifted somewhat from Manitoba to Ontario. The decision of the Privy Council, already alluded to, opened the way for the Legislature of the latter province to fulfill the long-standing pledge, that legislation would be passed according to the full extent of provincial power. A referendum, the provisions of which are similar to the now defeated Manitoba liquor act, will be taken on December 4, and to become valid not only must there be a majority, but the votes for prohibition must be more than one-half of the votes cast at the forthcoming provincial elections. In the event of a favorable verdict, the question of compensation will be an after consideration, and the measure made law in 1904.

This referendum at once became the object of a most determined attack both in the Legislature and without. In the Legislature, Mr. Whitney, leader of the opposition, placed himself on record as opposed not only to the referendum, but to prohibition, claiming that the greater efficiency of existing license laws would better serve the cause of temperance than prohibitory enactments. The entire opposition, one member excepted, voted with Mr. Whitney, not that they all shared his views on prohibition, but because of objections to certain features of the referendum. It has been claimed in consequence of this opposition, that if Mr. Whitney should be intrusted with power it will be needless to go on with the referendum, but it is most improbable that he will attempt its repeal, if the electors pronounce strongly in its favor.

Outside of the Legislature the attack has been more general, coming from both opponents and friends of prohibition, who have waited in large deputations upon Premier Ross. The opponents attack the referendum because its goal is prohibition, and the friends, because of certain conditions of the measure. They object to the majority which is required to make the act valid, because questions submitted to the people never call out so large a vote as the general elections, and hence it will be almost impossible to carry the day on the requirements imposed. This fact was pressed home very strongly upon Premier Ross by a large deputation from the Dominion Alliance, which convened specially to consider the referendum. Mr. Ross, however, refused to change the conditions, maintaining that to be effective the measure must be supported by a strong and interested prohibition sentiment. Objection was also taken to the implied compensation, but this, it is not thought, will have any special bearing upon the vote. Many, too, opposed the referendum *in toto* because the government was pledged to legislate to the full extent of its constitutional powers without a reference to the people. In all these matters there was difference of opinion, so that Mr. Ross had his friends as well as his critics.

Whatever may be the result of the vote, it is quite clear that the cause of temperance in Ontario,—and, indeed, in the whole Dominion,—will not deviate from its onward march. Side by side with the long-continued prohibition agitation have been successful efforts in bringing about a greater stringency in the license laws. Strong restrictions have been made in the sale of liquor as it applies to certain persons, hours, and legal holidays. The reduction of licenses during the past quarter of a century has also been most marked. In Ontario, during this period, tavern licenses have been reduced from 4,793 to 2,621, shop licenses from 1,307 to 308, wholesale licenses from 52 to 21, and vessel licenses from 33 to none. This decrease represents 1 license to 700 people, as against 1 license to 278 people twenty-five years ago. Of the 756 organized municipalities, 141 have no tavern license, 435 have not more than two, while 625 are without a shop license. These facts will undoubtedly have a bearing on both sides of the referendum contest. They will encourage prohibitionists to greater activity, and confirm many of those in their opinions, who believe that the present license laws best serve the cause of temperance. It may, therefore, be concluded that if prohibition be defeated, temperance will still hold on its way; or if successful, there will be for the law a general observance.

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

MR. BRYCE ON THE CUBAN SITUATION.

IN view of the approaching withdrawal of the United States from Cuba, and the inauguration of the insular republic, the observations of a trained student of politics, like the Hon. James Bryce, as to present conditions in the island are both interesting and helpful. In the April number of the *North American Review*, Mr. Bryce contributes "Some Reflections on the State of Cuba," suggested by a recent visit to the island.

As regards the sugar question and its relation to Cuba's economic future, Mr. Bryce is inclined to modify somewhat the gloomy views set forth by the planters. The statement is frequently made that even under existing conditions it is possible for a sugar plantation that has been well cared for and is equipped with the best modern machinery to make a profit. Furthermore, the discontinuance of the bounty system in Europe will enlarge the opportunity of the Cuban planters in the British market. Mr. Bryce thinks, however, that too much reliance is placed upon sugar as the staple crop, and that tobacco, coffee, cotton, and tropical fruits should be more extensively grown.

RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES.

Passing to the political aspects of the present crisis, Mr. Bryce is convinced that the dominant feeling among the Cubans is strongly in favor of independence. There is in the Cuban people, he says, a sentiment of nationality, based on community of religion, language, habits, and ideas, strong enough to make them desire to live apart. A respectable minority, however, would probably consent to annexation. So far as the interests of the United States are concerned, Mr. Bryce recognizes the possibility that events may lift the question of Cuban annexation out of the range of purely academic discussion. Knowing the United States as he does, Mr. Bryce rejects as impracticable any scheme by which it should be sought to govern Cuba from Washington as a dependency. The incorporation of the island as a State of the Union would likewise be attended with many difficulties, although Mr. Bryce does not go so far as to pronounce it impossible. He is sure, however, that Cuba would prosper under "a strong central government of the monarchical or oligarchical type, coupled with a liberal provision of local self-governing institutions, to be worked in small areas by the people themselves in such wise as to give them the habits and the

sense of civic duty, by which they might become fitted for a democratic republic." Peaceful economic development under such a government, in Mr. Bryce's opinion, would create an intelligent middle class of property holders, such as is required for the working of a democratic system.

Regarding Cuba's immediate prospects, Mr. Bryce says:

"Cuba is now receiving a republican constitution of the type usual in American countries. How it will work few will venture to predict. Neither will any one venture to predict that circumstances beyond the control either of the United States or of the Cubans themselves may not ultimately bring the island into the United States, as a Territory like Hawaii, or as a full-fledged State. Nations are swept onward by the current of events, and the years since 1897 have been full of surprises. I do not attempt to discuss these questions, for my aim has been only to indicate, in rough outline, what are the salient facts of the case, and what the difficulties which may be looked for, in whichever direction the current may flow.

HIGH PRAISE OF AMERICAN ADMINISTRATION.

"Whether the President and Congress could in 1898 have ousted the direct government of Spain from Cuba without a resort to arms, whether they could have escaped the responsibilities for Cuba which they have in fact incurred, while at the same time securing those naval and military interests which they desired to safeguard, having regard to the strategic position Cuba occupies—these are questions which belong to the past, and with which the historian of the future will have to deal. He will know more than is as yet generally known; and he will regard dispassionately questions which are still within the sphere of party controversy. But no party feeling in the United States, nor any compassion which any one in Europe may feel for the misfortunes of Spain, ought to prevent a recognition of what the American administration has done for Cuba within the last four years. The difficulties were enormous, and the spirit shown has been admirable. The results attained, considering both those difficulties and the shortness of the time, have been of high permanent value. The deadly scourge of yellow fever has been virtually extirpated. The cities have been improved and rendered healthy. A stimulus has been given to material progress. A powerful impulse has been given to education. The example of an efficient

and honest administration has been presented to a people who for centuries had seen nothing of the kind. The military governor and his lieutenants have had to hold their course through rocks and shoals more numerous and more troublesome than can be known to any one outside the island. It is a pleasure to close these brief reflections with a sincere tribute to the character and abilities and enlightened energy of Gen. Leonard Wood, who deserves to be long remembered with honor both by those whose affairs he has administered in so upright a spirit, and by his countrymen at home."

THE POPE AND HIS SILVER JUBILEE.

THIS spring the Pope has entered his silver jubilee year, for he was crowned in the Sistine Chapel in the March of 1878. At the time it was thought that he would barely live a year, so delicate in health was he said to be, and so frail did he appear to those about him; but he will go down to history as one of those who occupied the longest the papal chair. In the *Revue de Paris*, M. Leroy-Beaulieu traces the careers of the last two popes. He considers that though they have both been admirably suited to the needs of their time, never were two men more utterly different. Pío Nono—to give him the name by which he was known to his own people, the Italians—had a vigorous, stout, robust personality, and he impressed all those who came near him as essentially human. Leo XIII. is an ascetic; in his thin, emaciated body only his eyes seem alive; but, according to the French writer, it is a very good thing for the Roman Catholic Church that, after an ardent, impetuous, vehement ruler, she should have had the good fortune to meet with a pope who was essentially inclined to meditation, to calmness, and to measured thoughts and words. Pius IX. was an orator, a lover of words; his successor is a writer and a thinker, and never speaks without having thought over what he is about to say. Pío Nono scarce ever opened a book; Leo XIII. is a scholar in the best sense of the word, ever learning, ever desirous to know what is going on around him.

A DIPLOMATIST POPE.

Probably, however, not many readers of this interesting article, which gives a very careful and elaborate analysis of the history of the Vatican during the last twenty-five years, will agree with the French writer when he says that Leo XIII. has completely cut off the Roman Catholic Church from political alliances. In theory, no doubt, it has been the Pope's wish to keep the Church from all undesirable alliances, and there is no

doubt that both in France and in Spain he has done all that was possible to prevent the bishops and the priests from identifying themselves with any one political party or parties. Still, he has been, as M. Leroy-Beaulieu is obliged to admit, a political pope, or rather, perhaps, we should say, a diplomatist pope. During many years of his life he was papal nuncio at Brussels, and he may be said to have studied in the school of diplomacy.

As to who will succeed Leo XIII., M. Leroy-Beaulieu is discreetly silent, and he writes as if he considered the present Pope still good for many long years of life and work.

ALFONSO XIII. OF SPAIN.

ON May 17 next Alfonso XIII. will go in state—not to be crowned, for a King of Spain is such by the grace of God and by the constitution of 1876—but to take his constitutional oaths and be solemnly installed as ruler. In Spain an impression prevails that this event will mark the beginning of a new era in Spanish history, and the reasons for this impression are set forth in a very interesting paper by Mr. A. E. H. Bramerton, in the *Pall Mall Magazine* for April, on King Alfonso XIII. and the training that has made him what he is.

HIS EARLY YEARS.

Born on May 17, 1886, nearly six months after his father's death, during the first years of his childhood, perilous as was the Bourbon position then in Spain, every one tried to patch up a temporary truce. The Pope also did his utmost to prop up King Alfonso's throne by standing godfather to him, and showing a constant regard for him and his mother. For more than eighteen months he was in the hands of a strong peasant woman, then a familiar figure in Madrid, who was herself directed by Mrs. Davenport, an Englishwoman. The baby-king gave little trouble, except that he was at times willful, but his mother's influence over him was so great that a word from her was always enough to bring repentance. Every summer he was taken to San Sebastian, where the Queen Regent had a summer palace built, and where the King playing on the beach was a much more familiar figure than in Madrid. Clearly he was not a very strong child, and several times Madrid thronged anxiously thrice a day to know whether he would recover from his dangerous illnesses; but equally clearly he has grown up fairly strong, and busybodies have much exaggerated his delicacy. Gymnastics have formed an important part of his training, and if he can walk five miles an

hour in summer on the mountains near San Sebastian he can hardly be very frail. His favorite playmate was always his younger sister, like himself a Bourbon, with "the lively disposition, the inclination for chaff, and even the personal traits, the bright eyes, the broad forehead of the Bourbons, and the regular and delicate features."

HIS SPIRITUAL PASTORS AND MASTERS.

When about nine years old, King Alfonso's training passed from the hands of women to those of men. His first spiritual adviser was a chaplain of Leo XIII.; later on he was replaced by the Queen Regent's Jesuit confessor—afterward disgraced for writing indiscreet articles. Mr. Bramerton says:

"It is the custom for the 'Director de Estudios' to live in an apartment in the palace, where quarters are also assigned to the principal officers in charge of the King's education—Colonels Loriga and Castejon, and Rear-Admiral Aguirre de Tejada. These three have been for years the close companions of the monarch, one of them always sleeping in his bed chamber. They always, one or the other, escort him whenever he does not go out with his mother or with his sisters, and are often present when he has lessons with his other professors."

Under Admiral de Tejada's superintendence, the King has had an education "more practical and less theoretical" than is usually received by a Spanish boy of rank. Above all, he has been carefully made master of his own language and the literature and history of Spain. History, indeed, and geography have both been favorite studies of his. Latin and Greek, mathematics, and the sciences he has also studied. He is said to have a retentive memory.

English he learned in his childhood, and now reads, writes, and speaks it very well. French he speaks with fluency and a slight Spanish accent. Of German he is master. But, most important of all, under a distinguished Liberal professor of Madrid University, he has become most deeply interested in political economy, social questions, and politics generally.

HIS DAILY ROUTINE.

Alfonso XIII., when in Madrid, rises at seven or earlier; his studies, with an hour's interval for exercise, last till nearly one; they are continued in the afternoon for several hours; he has a music lesson in the evening; and goes to bed about ten. He has led a very secluded life.

"He has but rarely, and only in the last eighteen months, accompanied the Queen Regent and his sisters to any public entertainment, and then only at the Royal Opera House, and the Spanish

theaters of the highest class, or some classical concert. Once so far he has been allowed to go to a bullfight."

He has had a few young companions, carefully selected from noble and ancient families.

PERSONAL TASTES AND CHARACTERISTICS.

It looks as if the King were getting weary of his secluded life. He is very fond of horses, and the royal stables at Madrid are famed for their thoroughbreds. He is a good rider, and has begun to drive his carriages and a four-in-hand on the royal estates, with unconcealed longings to go beyond their confines. He is a true Bourbon in his love of hunting.

Courtiers say he is greatly devoted to his mother, and wishes her to remain in the palace at Madrid after his coming of age. Mr. Bramerton says:

"The relatively secluded life that the King has led so far has not made him shy or timid. He has had enough glimpses of the outer world to acquire a perfect command of his face, a peculiarly grave deportment for his years, and an easy, cool way of talking, not unmingled with banter and slight assertion of his intention, as Spaniards have it, 'of being every inch a king.' This does not prevent him from being courteous, considerate, kindly, even warm-hearted, with those surrounding him, and his humbler attendants. He is averse to excessive courtly demonstrations, such as too much kissing of hands, and prefers a manly shake of the hand with his youthful companions and professors. He goes out of his way to please them, and to show them any present received—anything that interests him."

LORD SALISBURY SKETCHED BY AN AMERICAN.

"A WELL-KNOWN American publicist" contributes to the Easter number of the *Pall Mall Magazine* a personal study of Lord Salisbury. He says:

"Not many Englishmen are less understood in the United States than Lord Salisbury, whether he be discussed as Lord Salisbury or as prime minister. . . . We call him a Tory, and let him go at that."

OLD SCORES.

Lord Robert Cecil of forty years ago, who wrote and spoke on behalf of the break-up of the Union, was America's enemy.

"Than Lord Salisbury we have few better friends among Englishmen of place. We forgave Mr. Gladstone, whose enmity was far more effective than Lord Robert Cecil's. Why do we not forgive the other? Is it because the one was

labelled Tory and the other Liberal? Or is it because Mr. Gladstone wrote an article of recantation in an American magazine, and his great rival did not?"

When Mr. Blaine went to London, well-equipped with anti-English sentiments, he would neither attend Lady Salisbury's reception at the foreign office nor meet Lord Salisbury privately—wherein the writer thinks he made a great mistake. Lord Salisbury is never a man to carry political differences into private life, as witness his semi-royal reception at Hatfield of his steadfast opponent Li Hung Chang.

"A GLUTTON FOR WORK."

"A glutton for work" is the description of Lord Salisbury by his friends. Lord Randolph Churchill, when secretary of state for India, was asked whether the details of that office were not difficult to master. 'Details,' answered Lord Randolph; 'you don't suppose I attend to details!' In which respect, as in many others, he was unlike his chief. Said an official who had long worked under the foreign minister: 'You may often see him take his work away with him. Often he deals himself with a mass of papers, where an ordinary minister would content with a *précis*.' His name is almost greater on the Continent than at home. England has had no foreign minister who was his equal since Palmerston; nor was Palmerston his equal in that kind of knowledge which gives a minister authority, irrespective of the power behind him."

A STRONG POINT AND A WEAK ONE.

"If one quality of character be more conspicuous than another in Lord Salisbury, it is patience; a profound belief in the efficacy of time. He will not be hurried. In all his diplomacy, and under all kinds of pressure, you will find the same note, the same tranquillity, the same confidence in returning reason among rulers or people whom for the time it has deserted. His fault as a diplomatist,—or, at any rate, as a dispatch-writer,—is his inability to resist making a point. When Mr. Olney told him that the fiat of the United States was law all over the North American continent, he could not refrain from reminding Mr. Olney that Great Britain was an older and greater North American power than the United States."

OTHER CHARACTERISTICS.

His impenetrable reserve and devotion to the Church are well-known features of Lord Salisbury which have not failed to strike his American admirer. Wherever Lord Salisbury is, he says, he "is ever the *grand seigneur*." Let the

good American, to whom social and political equality is an article of religious faith, forgive him. He "cannot otherwise," as Luther said.

Nature and diplomacy have so molded him that he could be nothing if not discreet. "He is perhaps the busiest man in England, but there is no sign of haste or impatience. What he has in hand that he will do, swiftly; not resting, not hasting, completely; and then some other thing in the same manner." There is in him no sign of the striving for effect noticeable in some American statesmen.

Since Lady Salisbury's death he has added to his other duties the charge of Hatfield. But his real preoccupation is public business, before which personal interests sink into the background.

HIS RUMORED RESIGNATION.

Lord Salisbury's American champion is very severe on two classes of people—the "Radical wits," who made a joke about the Hotel Cecil, and the busybodies who periodically predict the prime minister's resignation.

"While it may well be that he would gladly lay down the burden he has borne so long, I know of no reason for expecting his early resignation. His health is alleged as a reason, but it is certain that his speeches show no decay of intellectual energy."

VARIOUS VIEWS OF CECIL RHODES.

THE final estimate of the character and achievements of a man so large in his conceptions and activities as the late Cecil Rhodes must come, of course, after many years have passed to furnish the proper perspective. In the meantime, it is interesting to hear the various interpretations of the great African's life and work given by men of different temperaments and beliefs. Mr. T. P. O'Connor, in *Everybody's Magazine* for May, writes of Cecil Rhodes as "The Napoleon of South Africa." Mr. O'Connor particularly emphasizes the fact of the great complexity of Rhodes' character.

Mr. O'Connor considers that Rhodes was essentially a non-moral, not immoral man. He looks on him as having a child's non-understanding of the spiritual side of man. The one great incident in his life which most strikingly illustrates this is, of course, his misjudgment of the Boer resistance to English aggression.

"He was a combination of astuteness and simplicity; of dreams and crude realities; of barbarism and culture; of sense and childish want of sense; an adventurer with the temperament of the pirates of the southern main, and yet a creature of primordial beliefs, ideals, prejudices,

and narrowness. The man who thought in continents, he was, on the other side, if I may use the word, provincial, or even suburban. Recklessly coarse, and incurably unprincipled in some of his means, he yet talked and thought the religion of the Hertfordshire village in which he was born. Coarse and materialistic in appearance and thought and habits, he sometimes prattled of God and the Bible as if his mission were to teach Sunday-school.

"In the Boer he saw only the top-hat and the rusty suit of black, and the untrimmed beard, and the unwashed body, and the squalid and lonely home; in other words, he saw only the outside skin of the man—to use a favorite phrase of Carlyle—and not the lofty, though narrow, soul within, and hence came Colenso and Magersfontein, and the three-years' war in South Africa, and all the other disasters, humiliations, miscalculations of the Boer war."

"A great, huge, massive man, trampling opposition as though he were a dromedary passing over flower beds, he often looked rather like a curious and quaint figure of a very obstinate and very perverse and somewhat silly old woman. You have seen the old lady who looks at you with open and glassy eyes; who sticks to some ridiculous and palpable nonsensical statement; who repeats it in face of every contradiction, with ever-increasing emphasis; and who nods her poor old silly head with each repetition of the absurdity: such Cecil Rhodes sometimes appeared when he was engaged in demonstrating some extremely ridiculous assertion.

"When all this has been said about Rhodes, however, it must always be remembered that the man had his own ideals, and pursued them with splendid courage and persistence, and often with heroic self-sacrifice. There used to be a rumor that he was lacking in physical courage. That assumption he destroyed forever when, one day, he went unarmed and unprotected into the camp of the fierce Matabele, and denounced and lectured and menaced while any one of them might have slain him on the spot; by the sheer force of courage and personality he compelled them to crawl with their arms to his feet. Similarly, when he rushed to Kimberley at the time of the siege, he showed his readiness to risk life for the sake of his cause. And when the last word has been said about his vast wealth, and the tiger resolution he showed in acquiring it, it must be added that he spent very little of it on himself. His tastes were simple; his wants were few. When he was prime minister of Cape Colony he wore the worst hat in the assembly; whenever he came to London he was the despair of his friends, and often had to go into the presence

even of royalty in clothes that would have cost a gardener his situation. He had a fine house, but it was kept up for the entertainment of others. He was a somewhat heavy and coarse eater, but in that he was like Bismarck and other men of huge brains and big bodies and good digestion."

AN AMERICAN PRO-BOER'S ESTIMATE.

Mr. John Brisben Walker begins a sketch of Cecil Rhodes in the May *Cosmopolitan*. Mr. Walker has a strong enthusiasm for the Boer cause, and he does not mince words in his account of how Rhodes rose to fame and fortune. Mr. Walker tells how Rhodes went to South Africa and soon acquired a valuable diamond claim. There was a law, intended to split up the holding of diamond mines into small lots. This law did not suit Mr. Rhodes, and he set himself to having it repealed. Under the new law one man could hold no more than ten diamond claims, and it was soon discovered that Rhodes held ten claims. He had the law changed again, and found himself one of the three interests controlling practically the whole diamond field, and subsequently these three resolved themselves into two.

"One was controlled by the notorious Barney Barnato, who, after amassing endless millions, found life so unprofitable that he is supposed to have jumped into the sea from a ship on his way home. Barnato was sharp and shrewd, but he was no match for Rhodes. His stocks were juggled and his life bedeviled in unexpected and ingenious ways, until at last he was willing to accept peace on Rhodes' terms, while Rhodes became the master, in the South African diamond fields, of the greatest unearned increment the world has ever known.

"Having juggled the laws, ousted other owners and intimidated Barnato, Rhodes was now ready for his great *coup*,—namely, the juggling of the world of diamond-buyers. Long before Barnato had consented to play second fiddle, it was known that the production of diamonds was many times greater than the demand; and that if each mine-owner were permitted to market his product, there would come a time when diamonds would not be worth twenty-five cents on the dollar. The public was rapidly waking up to this fact. If depreciation in diamonds had once begun, there is no telling where it would have ended. Rhodes said: 'I will put all of these diamonds into underground vaults and lock them up; none shall be sold unless there are buyers. The press shall be brought into play to tickle the public fancy. Curious and ingenious articles shall be published, showing how the diamond is the perquisite of the person of the highest fashion, so that the foolish

ones of earth shall be titillated and induced to bedizen themselves with a gem which cannot be distinguished from the manufactured stone even by the eyes of the first experts.' Only when subjected to chemical processes is it possible to determine whether it is a cheap manufactured article or the rarer stone dug out of the ground.

"Never in the history of the world has there been a scheme more carefully wrought out, more elaborate in its details, more extended in its scope, or more cunning in its execution than this of Rhodes.

"The diamond mines, when discovered, were in territory belonging to the Boers. A mock contest was gotten up between a native chief and the Boers, and, through misrepresentation to the Boers, a British referee appointed to decide the dispute. It is supposed that the offer was made Chief Waterboer to decide in his favor and pay him a large indemnity, if immediately upon the decision he would cede his territory to Great Britain. At all events, this programme was carried out, and the surprised Boers found that, instead of an international judge, they had simply appointed a trustee to convey their interests to the British Empire."

THE LAST GREAT ENGLISH ADVENTURER.

Mr. Walter H. Page, the editor of the *World's Work*, writes in the May number of that magazine on Cecil Rhodes, calling him the last of the great English adventurers who have won empire for the English race.

"The poor and somewhat weakly son of a village clergyman, with no equipment but that indomitable spirit which a long succession of great Englishmen have shown as the sufficient equipment for the mastery of the world, he kept before him the necessity of English rule as the first law of civilization. But he never outgrew the traditional and even the sentimental inheritance of his early village period. He cut a somewhat awkward figure on every plane except the plane of large action and quick decision. He kept his simple tastes and habits. He never even learned to dress. There was an unlordliness about him and a certain childishness that gave no hint of his power as a man of action. Those who knew him best say that it was difficult to believe him a great man, except when you looked at the map of Africa. His career had a larger effect on the English imagination because of the distance from London of his place of activity. He was the great and successful adventurer of his generation, to whose achievements distance lent the old enchantment; and he belongs in that long line of great English adventurers whose work has made the modern world what it is."

THE PRESIDENT OF FRANCE.

THE *Pull Mall Magazine* publishes in its March number character sketches of the French president and the German chancellor. President Loubet (says Ada Cone) is the first French president who realizes completely the democratic ideal of a chief magistrate. "He stands for the modern idea of individual freedom." He is not decorative, and therefore, at first, the pen portraits of him were almost grotesque. His sixty-three years have been "a continuous upward career, and it was achieved by self-effort. It is a life as it should run in a democratic society, as is seen every day in English communities, as occurs rarely in France, where everybody wants at each move to be aided by somebody else."

The French nation is only now beginning to realize what manner of man he is. Nowhere did he eclipse others by showy talents. Probably no word ever summed him up better than *honnête*. His nature is that of a judge rather than an advocate; his tendency to reserve rather than express an opinion; his sole conception of his rôle that of making himself useful.

"His appearance has something of American; a rather short stature, gray beard, and habitual frock-coat make up his general outline. His strongly modeled head some have characterized as Roman; they say the Romans colonized the Dauphiné. The lines of his face are extremely refined, the mouth has a touch of quiet humor; the chief feature is the eyes. They are intensely blue, and are very expressive. They are penetrating, benevolent, and very grave; also they have the fixity which comes from the habit of study and of pursuing a thought."

The President is cordial in manner, and no respecter of rank. He converses very well, and is a good listener. He is proverbially patient, even with bores, from whom it is one of the duties of his first secretary to rescue him. He prepares his own speeches; but he is no orator, and spoils them in the delivery.

He is not a wealthy man, his private fortune being put at some \$75,000, while his presidential salary is \$240,000. It was formerly the custom to serve at the Elysée balls two qualities of champagne, a superior quality to the notabilities, and a mediocre quality to the crowd. M. Loubet ordered the best champagne for everybody, and he paid for the extra quality out of his own pocket and said nothing about it.

The following opinion of M. Loubet is attributed to King Edward:

"I like M. Loubet very much better than I did M. Faure. M. Faure put on the airs of a

sovereign, which he was not ; while M. Loubet has the air of being a good citizen, which he ought to be."

MISS STONE'S STORY OF HER CAPTURE.

IN the *May McClure's* Miss Stone begins her personal narrative of her six months' captivity among the Bulgarian brigands. There were thirteen in the party,—three young men students at the Christian school, three young lady teachers, Mrs. Oosheva, an older teacher, Mr. and Mrs. Tsilka, and Miss Stone, with three mule-teers. The party were on the rough mountain trail which is the main road between Banskow and Djumia. They were absolutely unsuspecting of attack, and having lunched, were traversing a particularly rugged portion of the trail, where it was necessary to ford a mountain stream.

THE AMBUSH.

"Suddenly we were startled by a shout: a command in Turkish, 'Halt!' I saw Mrs. Oosheva, who was then in the middle of the stream, start backward and attempt to turn her horse aside. An armed man had sprung toward her with uplifted musket-butt, as if to strike her from her saddle. She turned a horror-stricken face upon me, and then swayed as if to faint. Before any of us could say a word, armed men were swarming about us on all sides, seeming to have sprung from the hillside. They crowded upon us, and fiercely demanded that we dismount. They even made as if to pull us off our pack-saddles.

"Give us time,' I said in Bulgarian, 'and we will dismount. We are women, not men, and cannot get down alone.'

"Somehow we dismounted in quick time from our saddles, with the brigands shouting, 'Hurry, hurry,' and waving their guns over our heads. They drove us like cattle into the stream. Peter carried his all but unconscious mother on his back. One of the young teachers, who showed rare presence of mind through the whole experience, crossed on a log ; but the rest of us plunged into the water, save Mrs. Tsilka, who had not been given time in the hurry to dismount. Dripping with water, our captors urged us mercilessly from behind, driving us up the sharp mountain side beyond the stream, where we had to use both hands and feet to prevent falling. Mrs. Tsilka was dragged from her horse, her husband cutting the cords that bound her trunk and other luggage to the saddle, letting them fall where they would. Thus we all scrambled up the hill, a tangle of horses, drivers, men, and women, with the brigands yelling behind. Our captors

themselves, we now know, were very nervous, fearing lest some one should come upon us and give the alarm, for we were not such a great distance from the Turkish guardhouse. One poor traveler, indeed, who had the misfortune to happen upon us as we were being driven up the hill, was now in the hands of the brigands, wounded and bloody, as we were to know a little later to our horror."

THE BRIGANDS.

"They were of various ages, some bearded, fierce of face, and wild of dress ; some younger, but all athletic and heavily armed. Some wore suits of brown homespun, some Turkish uniforms with red or white fezes, while others were in strange and nondescript attire: one had his face so bound up in a red handkerchief as to be unrecognizable, others with faces horribly blackened and disguised with what looked like rags bobbing over their foreheads—the knotted corners of their handkerchiefs, as we afterward learned. Their rifles and accoutrements seemed fresh and new, and they also carried revolvers and daggers in their belts, with a plentiful and evident supply of cartridges. They had undoubtedly intended to fill us with terror at the sight of them—and truly horrible they looked."

THE FLIGHT ACROSS COUNTRY.

Miss Stone suffered the horror of seeing a Turk the brigands had captured murdered in cold blood. Then, when the robbers had eaten, the captives were motioned to rise, and were urged forward on a journey that lasted through the night. After a day of rest in hiding, and another night's travel, the captors told the party frankly that they would be held for £25,000 ransom, and that in case of failure to pay it there was a bullet for each one of them. Miss Stone explained to them that she was not the daughter of wealthy people, and that they could not hope to get such a huge sum, but her captors were obdurate. On the Monday following the ambush the brigands gave her a paper, ink, and a pen, found a board for her to write on, and commanded her to choose some one in Banskow to go to Salonica and open negotiations. The brigands set twenty days as the limit of time during which they would wait for the ransom before killing their captives. "What were my feelings when I wrote what seemed to me a sure death sentence for both Mrs. Tsilka and myself ! These restless men stood over me and made sure I did not abuse my opportunity, and as soon as the two letters were finished they took back the unused paper and pen and ink, as was their invariable custom afterward."

IN PRAISE OF ROUMANIA.

Mlle. VACARESCO contributes to the current number of the *Contemporary Review* another of her charming poetical and picturesque papers upon her native land. She has a good subject and practically a monopoly of her theme, for while several people have glorified the Servians, and Lord Strangford has developed a kind of cult of the Bulgarians, no one has hitherto had a good word to say for the Moldavians and Wallachians. Yet, according to Mlle. Vacaresco, who writes with enthusiasm of her native land, Roumania is at least as deserving a subject for study as any other country in the East. Even the scenery, which is dead level for the most part, has a charm not possessed by the steppes of Hungary and Russia. The writer says:

"In my own opinion, Roumania is one of the most interesting countries of Europe, and I am always surprised that it has not as yet excited a greater curiosity and interest among travelers and writers. Roumania has already produced artists and scientific men of conspicuous ability. The first woman barrister who obtained a degree in Paris was a Roumanian; the first woman archæologist, received and complimented by the Sorbonne and by the Laureate of the *Ecole des Hautes-Etudes*, was also a Roumanian, and her husband, M. Vaschide, though still a young man, has won a distinguished name as a discoverer of psychic and philosophical phenomena."

And we may add, what modesty forbids the writer from mentioning herself, that she is one of the very few women whose works have been crowned by the French Academy for distinction attained in the field of poetry. Her description of the Roumanian character is very interesting. They are a mixed race, which counts for something:

NOT AN EMOTIONAL RACE.

"Oriental laziness and indifference cool the hot Latin blood; and our religion, in which Russian mysticism and Asiatic splendor are mingled, bestows wise and tranquil counsel on those for whom life passes too lightly, and rouses others from sinking into the dreamy existence of the East. In spite of his Latin origin, the Roumanian has not a passionate temperament; he is, on the contrary, endowed with a quiet philosophy which enables him to control his natural passions. The real characteristics of the nation are attachment to the soil, sufficient contentment to live in peace, and silent tenacity of purpose. The power of experiencing strong emotions appears to have faded in him. This may be easily explained. The man whose ancestors have seen the fierce hordes of the Tartars pass by the very mud hut

in which he now lives has inherited in his blood the awful reminiscence of those times of horror and cruelty, and he cannot be easily moved by the details of daily existence. Thus, the first bicycle, the first automobile, dashing at full speed through our villages, passed almost unnoticed."

This is a curious theory, which it would be interesting to develop and apply in other directions. It may be true that if you subject a nationality to Turkish barbarity for successive generations you may kill out the power of experiencing strong emotions, but it does not seem to have had this effect among the Greeks, for instance.

THE GYPSIES.

Very different from the Roumanians are the gypsies, who form no small part of the population, and, judging from Mlle. Vacaresco's account, are more interesting than the somewhat pathetic and indifferent Roumanians upon whom they prey. The women are witches who have inherited the arts of black magic from the ancient witches of Thessaly, while both men and women are practiced thieves. Although to the smaller live stock of farms they are worse than wolves, they are not unpopular. They supply an element of magic and mystery, of music and of passion, and they have many good and sterling qualities.

"Although they are skilled workmen, the gypsy race are as little thought of in Roumania as they are in Hungary; they are excellent iron-mongers, bootmakers, and smiths; they are self-taught musicians and true poets of Nature; their violins seem impregnated with the soul of the vast solitary plains where they dwell; and as the wild, sweet notes throb on the ear, the sun seems to glitter on the maize fields or the whirlwinds to sweep across the snowdrifts."

CONVICT LABOR IN THE SALT MINES.

According to the Roumanian law, convicts are sent to work in the salt mines, and, after sentence, are never allowed to see the light of the sun. The authoress describes two visits which she paid to these subterranean dungeons in company with the King and Queen of Roumania, and from her description it is not surprising that the King of Italy, after making a similar tour of inspection, described the mines as "the white hell."

"Yet in no other country are convicts better fed, clothed, and treated than in Roumania; it is only the place of their punishment which lends such sinister gloom to their captivity."

The writer says:

"My own experience of a visit to the salt mines has ever remained burned into my memory

like a vision of hell in its splendor and horror, and after those hours spent underground I have fully understood that one of the most cruel of existing punishments is to be deprived of the light of the sun."

THE PROSPECTS OF WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE IN BELGIUM.

IN *La Revue* for March, M. Finot publishes an interesting *enquête* on this subject, with comments by Mme. Andrée Téry. Women's suffrage has never yet been tried in any Catholic country, and everywhere in this *enquête* we are met with a powerful argument which has no force in a Protestant country—the handle that it would give to the priests, and the consequent growth of their political power.

SURE TO COME—BUT A DOUBTFUL EXPERIMENT.

On the whole, the deputies, senators, and publicists consulted are distinctly favorable to the idea in the abstract. M. Colaert says the idea has been mooted, and will sooner or later be realized. Doubtless women, especially of the working class, will at once be exposed to "a bitter and corrupting propaganda," but for this the partisans of women's suffrage must be prepared and armed. Women's suffrage is the best remedy for her inferior economic and social status.

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE—CLERICAL SUFFRAGE.

M. Henry, of the *Journal de Bruxelles*, says, "Women's suffrage, clerical suffrage," which is why the Belgian Socialists are so much afraid of the experiment, and do not mean it to be made too soon.

NO: RATHER ADMIT WOMEN TO PARLIAMENT.

M. Paul Janson (deputy) thinks women's suffrage impossible as things are at present, and this because, as a rule, they are not interested in politics, and do not even care about the suffrage. Far better let the most capable women expound and defend their own interests in Parliament.

YES: IT MUST COME.

Senator Pickard favors women's suffrage, although he thinks it is rather soon for its realization, because in the natural evolution of society it must come.

IN PRINCIPLE, YES—IN PRACTICE, NO.

M. Delachevalerie thinks women's suffrage highly dangerous. Women are conservative by temperament; they know little, and often care less for the questions which they must understand before they can vote intelligently. "They

vegetate in indifference." In general, women's indifference *plus* clerical influence would combine to make a reactionary force of terrible strength. The proof of the increased power it would give to the clericals is that they are so eager championing the cause of women's suffrage. When clericalism goes out at the back door, women's political emancipation may come in at the front—not before.

THE VIEWS OF TWO BELGIAN WOMEN.

Mmes. Vanderwelde and de Gamond write temperately expressing themselves in favor. But they realize that they must not press for it just yet, or they will indefinitely postpone it.

YES: BUT LET THEM BEGIN WITH LOCAL ELECTIONS.

M. Vanderwelde (deputy) thinks that though at first it would be a mere doubling of the votes of the men, that could not long continue. Nothing but women's complete political emancipation will improve their condition. But let them begin at the beginning by voting for municipal elections, and then for parliamentary.

GOING ROUND AND ROUND IN A CIRCLE.

Mme. Téry, in her lively comments, remarks that women are shut up in "a vicious circle":

"Man says to woman: 'We don't give you the right to vote, because you are not yet worthy of it.' Woman answers: 'I shall only be worthy of it when I have it.' Man continues: 'Begin by emancipating yourself and I will make you a citizen.' Woman retorts: 'Make me a citizen, and by the exercise of civic rights I will not be long in emancipating myself.' But man is obstinate, and repeats his truism: 'Be free and you shall be free.'"

"Matters can go on a long while like this."

INTERNATIONAL CRIMINOLOGY.

COMPARATIVE penology is a late comer in the field of comparative study so characteristic of modern methods of scholarship. A recent work on the subject is discussed in the *Preussische Jahrbücher* for March by Dr. Felisch, admiralty councilor. The second volume of this work has just appeared, being a survey of the criminal codes of all non-European nations, and the paper in question confines itself mainly to giving extracts of various laws of these nations,—some curious, some antiquated, and others again evincing a reaching out toward Utopian conditions of society.

Among the interesting examples quoted are the following, a large number being taken from the codes of South American states: In Guatemala

and Costa Rica capital and all life punishments have been abolished, as well as those that dishonor, the severest penalty in the latter state being deportation for a period of ten years, with hard labor, to the lonely Kokos island, far out in mid-ocean, which is visited only four times a year by a government vessel. The highest penalty inflicted in Venezuela is imprisonment for ten years, while Brazil has progressed furthest in establishing long terms of imprisonment, one month being the shortest term even in venial offences, and the minimum of one year very frequent. In Salvador it is considered a mitigating circumstance if the offender is of the female sex; and in China a private person who has committed a first accidental offence goes unpunished, if he is able to explain the laws to others.

Of especial interest are the laws relating to the protection of children and of the family. In the former some of our own States have progressed furthest, although there is no uniformity, each one the forty-five States and three Territories having its own code. In some of our States the protection of children is carried so far that persons permitting minors to enter a billiard saloon are punishable. In Connecticut marriage or other connection with an epileptic or weak-minded person is punishable. In conformity with the highly developed family feeling of the Chinese, their code is very explicit on this point. A widow is not allowed to marry within three years after her husband's death, and no one is allowed to marry while any of his descendants is in prison. Disobedience toward parents or grandparents on the father's side is punished by one hundred bamboo lashes. Any one who denounces his parents or grandparents on his father's side, a husband, or his parents or grandparents, is punished by one hundred bamboo lashes and three years' banishment if his denunciations are true, and by strangulation if false.

Superstition is punishable in Brazil by a term of from one to six months in the penitentiary and a fine, the offence including the practice of spiritism, magic, or witchcraft, as well as the employment of talismans, and cards in order to awaken hatred or love, to cure diseases, or to exploit the credulity of the public. In China necromancers are beheaded. The book in question is especially rich in examples of legislation that throw a characteristic light on the cultural status of certain countries. For example, in Venezuela a physician or surgeon who refuses his professional services without sufficient reason must pay to the family that applied to him a fine of 20-200 pesos. Paraguay threatens with punishment any one who does not aid a person he finds wounded or maltreated in a lonely spot.

In Japan tattooing is punished; in Colorado, the placing of advertisements on rocks, bridges, etc., to the detriment of the scenery. In some of our Southern States it is forbidden to buy or sell cotton after sundown. In Mexico it is the duty of every citizen to give notice of any intended crime of which he may become cognizant.

"It is astonishing," the writer concludes, "how long antiquated codes of law pass current. In Chile ancient Spanish laws are still in force that have long since been abolished in the mother country. Paraguay has practically the code of the province of Buenos Ayres, which the latter has abrogated. Bolivia still has the code of 1834, notwithstanding the reorganization of its industrial and other conditions.

A DISARMAMENT TRUST.

MR. ROLLO OGDEN'S amusing skit in the April *Atlantic Monthly*, "The Disarmament Trust," is curiously suggestive of the great scheme Cecil Rhodes is said to have dreamed of,—the plan of bringing about universal peace through the combination of the wealthiest men of the world. Mr. Ogden does not imagine, however, a secret society. He pictures Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, as the most perfect type of a modern man of business, forming a disarmament trust, to take over all the fighting implements of the world, and recites the conversation between the promoter and the representatives of the great nations. In Mr. Ogden's clever essay the financier is shown inviting the criticisms of the war lords, whom he has gathered together on the *Deutschland*, and answering them in the terse, matter-of-fact style of the man accustomed to smoothing over the differences lying in the way of a mighty financial deal. France and Germany, stickling over Alsace and Lorraine, are, in Mr. Morgan's mind, only two railroads competing for the same territory, and he adjusts the controversy by a pooling arrangement. The battleships are dismantled for grain carriers, and Mr. Morgan takes them over at a profit to the nations that own them for use in his shipping trust. The cruisers he finds extremely valuable as a coal fleet, and the barracks and arsenals come in nicely as factories and storehouses for the Steel Corporation.

General Wood, attending as the personal representative of President Roosevelt, calls attention to the loss of disciplinary training and manly development from Mr. Morgan's annihilation of war.

"I have taken all that into consideration," said Mr. Morgan, with an impatient gesture. "We shall let the children have military toys. They can lay about them valiantly with wooden swords in the nursery. The kindergarten will

be just the place for drum and trumpet. In the schools there will be military organizations, each vying with the other in plumes and feathers and padded coats and precision of drill and terrible front. I am not so foolish as to think at once to exercise the spirit of martial vanity from boys. In them it will doubtless persist for a long time. But we are looking at the subject as full-grown men, who have put away those childish things, who know what life is and what the modern world really demands, and who want to capitalize the wicked waste of war.' "

THE PROSPECTUS OF THE DISARMAMENT TRUST.

Mr. Morgan is described as pushing the matter through without occupying too much of his own time, and arranging the prospectus on his way back to New York, as follows :

"THE INTERNATIONAL DISARMAMENT TRUST has been organized under the laws of the State of New Jersey, with power, among other things, to acquire the armies and navies of the countries above named.

"A syndicate, comprising leading financial interests throughout the world, of which the undersigned are managers, has been formed by subscribers to the amount of \$2,000,000,000, to carry out the arrangement.

"For every \$100 of its military budget each of the several countries will be entitled to \$125, preferred stock, and \$107.50 common stock of the trust. On this basis may be exchanged the annual military expenditures of Great Britain, placed by our expert accountants at \$460,000,000, France, \$213,000,000; Germany, \$126,000,000; Russia, \$203,000,000; Spain, \$35,000,000; Italy, \$76,000,000; and the United States, \$204,000,000. This would leave the trust a balance of working capital of nearly \$700,000,000.

"In addition to the immediate extinction of over \$1,000,000,000 in yearly taxation for the purposes of national defence,—all to be cared for by the trust,—there would be a return to productive industry of at least 2,500,000 men. The trust will arrange for the allotment of additional preferred shares for each 100,000 men disbanded. Useless flags will be taken over at the rate fixed by Mr. Cecil Rhodes for such 'commercial assets.' With all these obvious advantages, and others that will appear as the work of disarming goes on, we have no hesitation in recommending the stock of the trust at par and accrued interest. It is proper to state that J. P. Morgan & Co., are to receive no compensation for their services beyond a share in any sum which ultimately may be realized by the syndicate.

"J. P. MORGAN & Co.,

"Syndicate Managers."

THE RETURN OF THE COURT TO PEKING.

THAT panic-stricken, demoralized flight from the Imperial Palace in the gray shadows of the dawning of August 14, 1900, required an extraordinarily solemn and triumphant return as a salve for the wounded pride of China's Dowager Empress. She could only forget the year's ignominious exile in Si-gnan-fou in the gorgeous pageantry which marked its closing hours. Such an episode in the history of a nation necessarily brings out strongly the positions and characters of the leading participants. So in the detailed description by an anonymous writer in the *Revue de Paris* of the imperial progress from Si-gnan-fou, the supremacy of the Dowager Empress, and the utter insignificance of Kouang-su and his unfortunate consort are the most salient points. Ina-kia-pou, the nearest station to the central gate of the Chinese City of Peking, was the appointed terminal for the three months' journey.

"Descending from the train, the Emperor paused a minute to gaze at the kneeling crowd, and it is said that tears started to his eyes. He entered the imperial chair, covered with pale yellow silk and lined with zibeline, and before him on the platform of the chair were arranged vases like those used on altars, and a cup and teapot. The eight porters, in flowered red gauze robes, and wearing gray fur caps of the most singular effect, raised the palanquin poles, adorned with gilded dragon heads, to their shoulders. After the two empresses had entered two similar chairs of a deeper yellow, the cavalcade formed and followed the windings of the high, level road to the central gate of the Chinese city, Young-ting-meer, about a mile distant.

"Within the Chinese city, starting from the central gate, the civil and military mandarins were massed on the immense esplanade which extends from the Temple of Heaven to that of Agriculture, and the soldiers of the garrison in campaign uniform were ranged along the route to the palace, which is in the very heart of the Manchu City. . . . The Europeans were grouped over the central gate of the Manchu City, Tsien-men, north of the Chinese City. By a general order every facility had been afforded them to see and even to photograph the procession which was to pass through the gate. Moreover, two houses with terraces, situated on the main street of Tsien-men, had been put at the special disposition of the diplomatic corps. They had originally been silk stores and bore the alluring signs, 'The Forest of Happiness,' and 'The House of Much Gain'; but the majority preferred to watch developments from the walls.

"The European troops had been kept within the



THE IMPERIAL PROCESSION PASSING THROUGH THE STREETS OF PEKING ON ITS WAY TO THE FORBIDDEN CITY.

legation barracks in order to avoid all possible pretexts for trouble, and also that they might be in readiness to cope with any move which could be feared from the Chinese mob. This mob, however, had been driven back by the mandarins themselves, in accordance with the custom which prohibits the people from seeing the Emperor. They were scattered over several hillocks near the Tsien-men gate, quite out of sight. Along the main street leading to this gate, streamers of red cotton had been stretched above the doors, in token of rejoicing. Besides this there was nothing. No one appeared on the roofs, or on the terraces. Silence reigned and the vast city seemed lifeless. The weather was dry and cold, despite the brilliant sun, and the tawny Mongolian wind raised every now and then a cloud of golden dust."

A REMARKABLE PAGEANT.

Toward noon the first baggage carts began to file by, followed by galloping couriers and coolies carrying baskets of provisions covered with yellow flags ornamented with the blue dragon. At 1 o'clock appeared the first group of horsemen—mandarins in black, palace attendants in red gauze and gray fur caps, and bearers of the yellow parasols, which they car-

ried in yellow linen cases hung from their shoulders. Then came in turn Prince King, more mandarins, the Emperor's saddle horses, in yellow trappings, led by their grooms; General Ina-Yu-Koun on horseback, resplendent in his yellow jacket; Yuan-shi-Klai's squadron, another owner of a yellow jacket; some more bearers of yellow parasols; a score of archers, the infantry of General Tchong-Kouei-Ti; then a multi-colored group of huge red, greenish-pink, and orange parasols, embroidered in enormous golden letters, carried by servants on foot. Invisible in his chair, with its closed curtains, the Emperor was the center of the next group, most brilliant and gaudy of all,—fifteen horsemen in yellow silk jackets, all members of the eight princely families descended from the founders of the dynasty.

After having passed the outer door of the bastion which defends the gate of Tsien-men, the procession turned to the left and stopped before one of the two small temples consecrated to the gods of Tao, which occupy the interior of the bastion. The Emperor descended, and, as the imperial edict of the day announced, rendered thanks to his ancestors for their protection, and then, supported by the eunuchs, he returned to the chair and resumed the march. His very simple costume consisted of a long, deep blue tunic

lined with white fox, under which appeared the hem of a crimson robe, and the fur cap obligatory for all mandarins during winter, with a deep red button like those of the princes.

THE DOWAGER EMPRESS.

"Then behind her great open parasol the Dowager Empress' palanquin advanced. A still more dazzling cortège surrounded her; two yellow jackets (one worn by the great favorite Yong-Lou) rode at her side among the eunuchs. In her turn she stopped in the interior of the Tsien-men bastion and entered first that temple where the Emperor had not worshipped. When she came out, one of the eunuchs who supported her pulled her sleeve, and pointed out to her a party of Europeans who were watching her from the top of the wall hardly twenty yards away. There were only three or four at most, the others having turned to the opposite side of the rampart to watch the head of the procession then entering the palace. The Empress raised her heavy face, contemplated them for some time, her very black eyes, whose brilliancy has not decreased with age, seeming to express in succession curiosity, fear, irony, defiance; then a wonderful thing, which stupefied those who saw it—she inclined her head very decidedly, with the quite evident intention of giving a salutation. In appearance she differs little from the round-faced, thickly-set Manchu women commonly seen in the Peking streets. The lavishly applied paint concealed the wrinkles of her cheeks and forehead, and her black or blackened hair was arranged after the Tartar fashion,—in two bands forming horns, laden with pearls and diamonds. A very dark blue silk tunic, edged with wide lace embroidered in lighter blue, reached from her throat to her knees, displaying the lower part of a yellow satin skirt. On her feet, which are not deformed, were embroidered silk shoes, with the heels of white leather used generally by all the Manchu women of Peking. She then went to the temple on the left; and the foreigners, having by this time returned from the other side of the wall, when she came out all their field glasses were leveled at her. She turned and looked at them, and again bowed five or six times. Then she entered her chair and proceeded toward the palace, followed by a yellow palanquin drawn by mules, which held the imperial concubine.

FOLLOWED BY THE YOUNG EMPRESS.

"Mounted eunuchs, wearing over their robes long yellow silk dalmaticas, preceded the yellow chair borne by eight porters, in which sat the young Empress. As the chair did not stop, she could be seen only very indistinctly as she lifted

the curtains trying to see through the windows 'the Western devils.' Four red carriages, in which were invisible princesses, went by, and a pell-mell of soldiers, porters, and baggage carts gave rather the effect of a traveling circus. They disappeared through the central gate of the palace (Ta-king-men) following the Dowager Empress, who, for the first time, crossed its threshold. Not being first in rank of the late Emperor Tong-tche's wives, she could not enter till now in her dignity as Empress of the West, except by a side door. In arbitrarily entering by the sovereign way she declared her intention to retain more firmly than ever the supreme rank. . . . The red doors, with their great gilded bronze nails, closed. . . . And behind the closed walls and barred portals the life of the imperial exiles, now returned to their capital, was resumed without change and almost without a conscious recollection of the long drama through which they had just passed."

A FRENCHMAN IN JAPAN.

THE Anglo-Japanese agreement naturally adds fresh interest to the series of articles which M. Bellessort is contributing to the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, and of which the eighth installment appears in the first March number. M. Bellessort quotes an interesting remark made by M. Harmand, French minister to Japan, to the effect that it was a pity that Japan had waited, before opening her arms to Western civilization, for the arrival of a democratic age, because the seventeenth century would have done the work better than the nineteenth. The Japanese, with their politeness, their decorum, the aristocratic structure of their society, and their family life, were much nearer to the Frenchmen of the age of Louis XIV. than to the modern democracies of Europe and America. Even so late as 1850 an American who was shipwrecked in Japan found it impossible to make himself understood when he spoke of the sovereign people. The Japanese were no more capable of understanding such a monstrosity than a marquis of the old *régime* at Versailles would have been. M. Bellessort proceeds to analyze the component parts of Japanese society.

THE EMPEROR AND HIS COURT.

At the top, of course, are the Emperor and the imperial court, leading a life of the utmost mystery. What is his Majesty really like? Is he a hard worker, a bureaucrat who slaves away at official routine from 8 o'clock in the morning to 3 o'clock in the afternoon? Or is he a good sort of man, but rather limited, and entirely

devoted to sport and dogs? The visitor to Japan receives accounts of him as different as these. One informant says: "If you knew the chamberlains at court you would be surprised that the Emperor is so liberal, for the people who surround him are so retrograde and reactionary." Marshal Yamagata, the conqueror of China, who is supposed to have the ear of his Majesty, said to M. Bellessort: "The Emperor watches over the smallest interests of his empire, but he does not love the parliamentary régime at all." Nevertheless, the Emperor submits to this régime, which he does not love, without apparent bitterness, and the newspapers are right in praising his tact, his discretion, his modesty, and his patriotism. Evidently he cannot be a mediocre man, or he would not be able to efface himself with so much prudence, or play a part unpleasant to him with so much dignity.

THE EMPRESS.

The Empress, who is less enigmatical, but not less secluded in her life, inspires the people with an affectionate veneration. There is no dispute about her virtues and her intelligence, but, of course, her influence does not penetrate beyond the narrow limits to which the Japanese woman is confined. Her Majesty has overcome her natural timidity in order to appear before the eyes of Europe as a free sovereign of the East. She has reformed the dress and manners of her court, and her heart has discovered subtleties of conduct which she never learned from the protocol. Thus, when the present Czar was almost assassinated on the road at Nara, it was the Empress who, on her own initiative, wrote a personal letter to the Empress of Russia. Moreover, modern civilization has never intoxicated her; she remains faithful to the usages of her country, and she has done much to make fashionable again the home cultivation of the silkworm.

OTHER MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL FAMILY.

The Prince Imperial is not the son of the Empress, but has been adopted, and, so far as is known, appears to be a prince of no small ability. His education, which was intrusted to a large staff of officers and governors, seems to have been carefully planned; at any rate, he speaks French well, and though he is naturally reserved, M. Bellessort says that he possesses a youthful grace which appeals to the imagination of the crowd. As to the other members of the imperial house, the thick darkness traditionally associated with Oriental monarchy still seems to enshroud them; at any rate, the public seems only to hear of them when they die and are buried with a certain amount of ceremony.

We regret that space does not allow us to follow M. Bellessort through his interesting analysis of the other component parts of Japanese society.

JAPANESE BOOK ILLUSTRATION.

ALTHOUGH specimens of original illustration by native Japanese artists are to be found in curio shops and in art museums, the American public knows next to nothing about the history of book illustration in Japan. A few enthusiastic collectors have made a study of the subject, but such information as they have laboriously acquired has not become "popularized" to any appreciable extent. An article by Mr. Willard M. Wood, in the *Overland Monthly* for April, discloses many curious and interesting facts which are new, we feel sure, to most of our readers.

The originator of the popular Japanese school of painting and print designing from wooden blocks, it seems, was one Iwasa Metahei, who was born in the sixteenth century A. D. "He was the first sketcher of scenes in the life of Japanese women of the middle and lower classes, and he had many followers. His caricatures are particularly clever. He was first a pupil of the Tora school and later of the Kano. The productions during his life were almost all colored by hand. Other artists soon copied his style, and the pictures proved so popular that work could not be turned out fast enough to supply the demand, hence a radical change had to be made.

COLOR PRINTING.

"The application of color by impression from flat cherry-wood blocks was tried, and this proved quite satisfactory. The first batch of these sheets—or *nishikiye*—struck off, appeared in 1695. They found an immediate sale. It is not known who first conceived the idea of using these wooden blocks which have been in constant use for a period covering almost two hundred years. The paper upon which they were printed was made from the bark of the paper mulberry tree.

"There were two kinds of brushes used by the artists,—flat ones, about three and one-half inches in width, for laying on the broad washes; and round ones, of various sizes, tapering to a point, for delicate strokes. They were composed of deer, horse, or hare's hair, inserted in handles of bamboo. The more expert often manipulated two brushes at a time with the same hand.

"In the year 1743, the Japanese were printing from two blocks in delicate shades of lemon, pink and soft grays. At the beginning of the eighteenth century single-sheet engravings

printed with much skill in three colors from blocks made their appearance. Not until 1720 was a fourth color added. Forty years later the number was increased to six colors. In 1767, as many as ten blocks were being used. The purity in color gained with each successive generation of artists, until 1785, when the Japanese brought the art to perfection. From that date until 1830, when a slight decadence set in, owing to their using cheap European pigments, many of the most beautiful folding books of native scenery, pictorial cards, and portraits were put on the market and sold. The popular style, however, was soon revived, and held full sway until 1840. The actual decline in the printing of illustrated books and broad-sheets began shortly after the arrival of foreigners in Japan, in the year 1852."

TWO ARTISTS OF RENOWN.

Mr. Wood gives brief notes on the careers of several of the most successful Japanese illustrators of the popular school. In the latter half of



LANDSCAPE FROM A RARE HIROSHIGÉ BOOK (1830).

the eighteenth century, the artist now known as Hokusai was earning a scanty living by writing and illustrating novels.

"Should his work fail to attract attention signed with one name, another would be assumed. He seemed sadly neglected by his countrymen. Many Japanese picture connoisseurs considered his work coarse and demoralizing, and freely expressed their opinion that it was bad taste for any one to hang his pictures on their walls. However, nothing daunted, he kept on working. His more important works began to appear when he was thirty-eight years of age, and he made steady progress during the next fourteen years. As late as 1836, although quite aged, he

was still getting out finely illustrated books. Scenes of history, drama, and novel incidents in the daily life of the common people were his specialties. Hokusai had no honor in his own country until his work was sent to foreign countries, and the art critics of America and Europe acknowledged him a genius.

"This book draughtsman, now considered the greatest painter of his nation, has certainly taught us more of his country and its people than any of his numerous rivals and contemporaries. He died April 13, 1849, aged eighty-nine, and his remains were finally laid at rest in the Buddhist temple of Saikioji, in the Asakusa quarter, Yedo. His chief fame rests upon fourteen volumes of 'Mangwa' (rough sketches), which first appeared in 1812."

"Hiroshigé was a painter of the manners and life of the people who lived in the eighteenth century, and he contributed largely to the single-sheet color prints. Some critics have pronounced him the greatest landscape painter of Japan. His work, without doubt, compares very favorably with the gifted Hokusai. He was born in 1786, and the greater part of his life was spent in the Nakabashi quarter of Yedo."

Examples of Hiroshigé's work now sell for from \$2.50 to \$40 apiece. A small book from which the accompanying landscape has been reproduced by Mr. Wood, is valued among collectors at \$25.

THE DRAINING OF THE ZUIDER SEA.

ALL the dyke-building exploits which have made Holland famous in the past seem likely to be eclipsed in the execution of the stupendous project that has for its aim the reclamation of the vast areas now covered by the Zuider Sea. Such a work has been regarded as among the possibilities for more than half a century. A government commission appointed ten years ago made an exhaustive report on the problem, and the proposition to build a sea dyke from the coast of North Holland, over the island of Wieringen, to the Frisian coast, a distance of 24.8 miles, has been adopted. It is expected that the dyke will be completed within nine years, at a cost of \$16,000,000. Interesting facts regarding this undertaking are brought out in an article contributed by Prof. J. H. Gore to the *Popular Science Monthly* for April.

Building on the route selected, it will be possible to construct locks in the solid ground of the island of Wieringen. The top of the dyke will be utilized for a railroad which will shorten the distance from North Holland to Groningen by thirty-

five miles. Another advantage of the route chosen is the fact that it lies in the shallowest water of the sea.

THE MODUS OPERANDI.

The successive stages in the proposed work are outlined by Professor Gore as follows:

"The entire scheme contemplates a step-by-step process; that is, after completing the sea dike, so that the inflow of water can be stopped and the outflow regulated by the use of the sluice gates, it is proposed to surround in the northwest corner of the imprisoned sea about 52,620 acres, and from this pump out the water. As fast as the land within this dyke should become free from water it would be subdivided by ditches like the rest of Holland, and placed under cultivation at the earliest possible moment. It is believed that this can be done in five years, and that the cost would be about \$5,000,000.

"The portion of the sea to be included in this, as well as in other 'polders,' the name given to drained areas, has been determined from many thousand borings, and also from the desire to avoid stopping up or diverting any of the larger streams that now empty into the sea.

"After putting this polder in good shape, the southeast corner will be dyked in and the water pumped out, yielding ultimately 249,000 acres. This will require ten years, and the cost is estimated at \$24,740,000. After this shall have been completed, 77,800 acres will be inclosed in the southwestern section of the sea. The work of converting this into arable land will require four years, and cost \$9,140,000. The last section to be drained will be in the northeast, where 125,649 acres will be added to the domain after five years' work at an estimated cost of \$14,000,000.

"The polders have been selected so as to leave undisturbed every important city now on the sea, and also to allow all the rivers to empty into the part of the sea not included. The plan also contemplates the deepening of the mouth of the Ysel, the broadening of the entrance to Amsterdam, and the improving of the outlets of all the rivers now emptying into the Zuider Sea, in this way bettering the condition of all the harbors, placing the canals under better control, and converting the remnants of the sea into a body of fresh water, so that in case of overflows the land will not be damaged, as it is now.

"By doing the work in this piecemeal fashion, covering thirty-three years, only 24,000 acres will be added annually. This can be brought under cultivation without causing any disturbance to agricultural conditions to the country or

affecting the markets of foodstuffs. Then, too, by the gradual draining of the sea, the fishery interests will not be suddenly imperilled, and persons now engaged in fishing will have time to adjust themselves to the new conditions."

FINANCIAL FEATURES.

The land thus won back from the sea will constitute a new province as large as Zeeland (787 square miles). It will be divided into districts of the most approved size, with reservations for schools, churches, cemeteries, and town halls.

"But it is not intended to sell the land thus acquired. The interest on first cost and the maintenance is all that is asked of the occupants who become perpetual lessees of the ground. This amounts to an annual tax of about seven dollars per acre. The renters are to erect their own buildings, and be subject to the usual rate of assessment on all personal property. Inasmuch as land in the Y polder rents for twenty dollars per acre, and some for even more, it is thought that the price here expected can be easily obtained."

The work is to be paid for in annual installments of \$758,000 for 33 years, this amount to be raised by the issue of Zuider Sea bonds of 100 florins (about \$40) each. These bonds are to be sold in the open market or given in exchange for deposits in the postal savings bank. The bonds are to yield 2.6 per cent., and be legal tender in payment for ground rent.

MAGNITUDE OF THE WORK.

The following figures, cited by Professor Gore, are impressive:

"The sea dyke will be 24.8 miles long, 114.5 feet across the top, and 21.6 feet above high water; the river Ysel is to be carried out into the sea a distance of 10.5 miles, with a width of 948 feet; the entrance to Amsterdam must be widened by two miles; dykes around the polders will be necessary, having an aggregate length of 198 miles, with an average height of 11.4 feet; in the island of Wieringen, 30 locks will be required, 33 feet wide and 16 feet deep; an encircling canal must be constructed from Enkhuizen to Uitdam, a distance of 8 miles; the sea dykes on the Frisian coast must be heightened at a cost of \$240,000, and four pumping stations, with an aggregate of 16,930 horse power, must be installed.

"Though the undertaking is great, the entire commission agreed that it should be done, and twenty-one out of the twenty-eight believed that the state should be in control rather than grant the concession to a private party."

ALASKAN SURVEYS IN 1902.

OF the nearly six hundred thousand square miles of territory included in Alaska, less than one-sixth has been surveyed, and much of the work that has been done has been of a purely reconnaissance character. The region covered by the preliminary surveys must now be mapped in greater detail. In the *National Geographic Magazine* for April, Mr. Alfred H. Brooks, of the United States Geological Survey, outlines the work proposed by the Government for the coming season. He says:

"In making plans for Alaskan surveys two objects are kept in view: the one to investigate areas of known importance as to their mineral resources; the other to extend the general exploration work over the entire territory, toward the end of obtaining complete geographic and geologic knowledge, and possibly of finding new mineral-producing areas. The Copper River work is planned for investigating a region which is now producing mineral wealth.

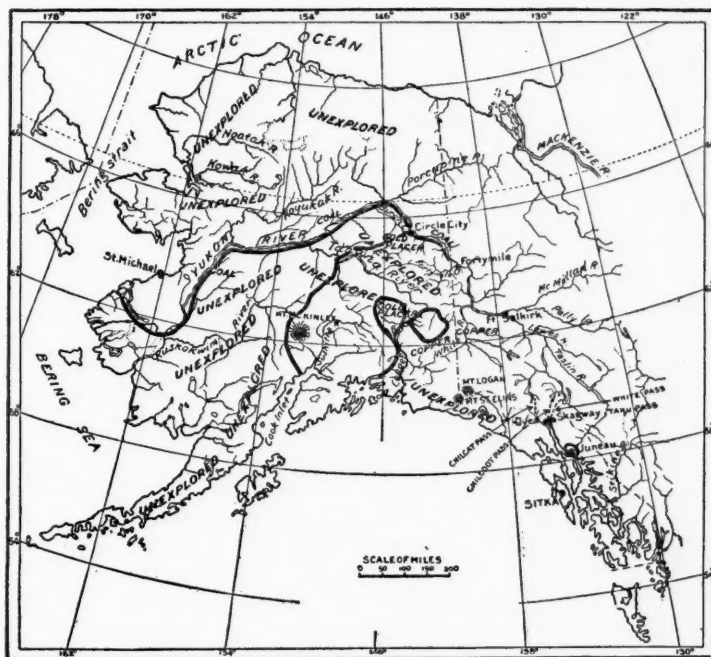
MOUNT M'KINLEY.

"Another party, which will explore the northern slope of the Alaskan Range, will have for its more special purpose a topographic and geologic reconnaissance.

It is proposed that this party shall leave Seattle about May 15, going by steamer to Tyonok, on Cook Inlet. From that point it will go westward toward the head of the Beluga River until it strikes the base of the mountain range; then, turning northward, it will cross through the mountains by the pass at the head of Skwentna River, explored in 1898 by Mr. J. E. Spurr. From the Skwentna Pass the route will lie along the northern slope of the Alaskan Range. As far as possible the range itself will be penetrated and topographic and geologic data gathered. If the plan is carried out as contemplated, important information should be obtained concerning Mount McKinley, whose altitude, —20,464 feet,—was determined by Mr. Robert Muldrow in 1898. Mount McKinley,

which is the highest mountain on the continent, lies in the heart of the Alaskan Range, and no one has yet reached its base.

"Proceeding in a northeasterly direction, the party will cross the Tanana near the mouth of the Cantwell. If when this point is reached the season should be far advanced, the party will be under the necessity of shooting the horses and proceeding down the Tanana by raft. From the mouth of the Tanana the return to the coast can



MAP SHOWING UNEXPLORED AREAS OF ALASKA.

(The heavy black lines indicate proposed routes of exploring parties in 1902.)

be made by way of Dawson and the White Horse. Should time permit, however, the party will cross the Tanana at the mouth of the Cantwell, and, heading in a northeasterly direction, will cross the Tanana and Birch Creek gold districts and reach the Yukon at Circle City. This latter route would give a chance of investigating the important and little-known gold fields on the lower Tanana. The party will be under the leadership of the writer, with Mr. D. L. Raeburn as topographer, and five camp hands. It is proposed to use twenty pack horses to carry the outfit and supplies.

ALASKA'S COAL SUPPLY.

"As the accessible timber along the Yukon is being exhausted, the matter of fuel supply in the

interior is of growing importance. Coal is known to exist in many localities, and has been mined at some profit. Much is of an inferior quality, but some fairly good lignite has been found. With a view to investigating this coal supply, a party will be sent down the Yukon during the coming season. Mr. Arthur J. Collier, assistant geologist, will be in charge, and will be accompanied by two men. Mr. Collier will start at the international boundary and carefully study the Yukon section as far as the delta. He will make special investigation of such areas as are known to contain coal. He will also visit some of the placer camps accessible from the river which have not yet been investigated. This work is of particular importance from the standpoint of geologic correlation. Mr. Collier will have ample time to study the geologic relations in detail and to collect paleontologic data. It is believed that his work will throw considerable light on some of the broader stratigraphic problems of the territory.

MINERAL RESOURCES OF SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA.

"Southeastern Alaska, embracing an area of about twenty thousand square miles, presents problems entirely different from those of the interior. The Coast and Geodetic Survey has completed the reconnaissance surveys of the coast line, but its detailed topographic work is limited to a few areas. As the mineral resources, consisting of gold, copper, silver, and nickel, occur in deposits which require large expenditures for underground mining, reduction works, etc., it is necessary, in this region, to carry on investigations in great detail, if they are to be of value to the mine-owners and prospectors. While the question of transportation is here much simplified because of the natural waterways, yet the dense timber and the heavy rainfall of the summer season makes work in this region so difficult as to greatly increase the cost. Unless the appropriations are increased, it will take many years to map the most important districts alone. The Geological Survey, therefore, proposes to begin this work by mapping the Juneau mining district this year as a base for future detailed geologic studies. This topographic work will be in charge of Mr. W. J. Peters. The Juneau district is the most important in all Alaska, containing, as it does, the famous Treadwell mine.

"In view of the rapid development of the mineral resources, the immediate completion of the reconnaissance surveys and the initiation of the detailed surveys are a crying need. There would seem to be economy in such immediate furtherance of the important mining interests of Alaska."

THE BERLIN ELECTRIC RAILWAY.

RECENT statistics show that passenger traffic in the city of Berlin has increased nearly four times as fast as the population. The resulting demand for increased rapid-transit facilities led to the construction of an east-and-west line across the southern part of the city, partly elevated and partly underground, operated by electricity. The Elevated Railway Company, formed to finance the undertaking, was granted a ninety-year franchise, the city reserving the right to buy the road after thirty years. Ground was broken in September, 1896, and the road was opened for traffic early in 1902. The following facts regarding the road have been collected from the German technical journals by the *Engineering Magazine*:

The line extends from the Warschauer Bridge, close by the Warschauer Street railway station, on the east, to the Zoological Garden on the west, a distance of about 9 kilometers (5.5 miles), with a spur, 1 kilometer long, branching north from near the middle of the line to the Potsdamer Place, as shown on the accompanying map taken from the *Elektrotechnische Zeitschrift*. There are 13 stations, including the last-mentioned one, with an average interval of 900 meters. The underground section of the road comprises about 1,400 meters at the western end, from Nollendorf Place to the Zoological Garden, and nearly 400 meters at the Potsdamer Place. All the rest is elevated, but at the Warschauer Bridge the road makes connection with a surface line which runs 2 kilometers farther, to the city stock yards.

The heaviest grade, 1 in 32, is at Nollendorf Place, where the line changes from elevated to underground. Elsewhere the grade does not exceed 1 in 38, and the sharpest curve has a radius of 80 meters.

In order to avoid grade crossings at the "connecting triangle," where the spur to Potsdamer Place branches off, the "up" and "down" tracks are carried at different levels, but all elevated. This rather complicated but very neat piece of engineering work does a great deal to insure the safe and speedy operation of trains.

THE TRACK CONSTRUCTION.

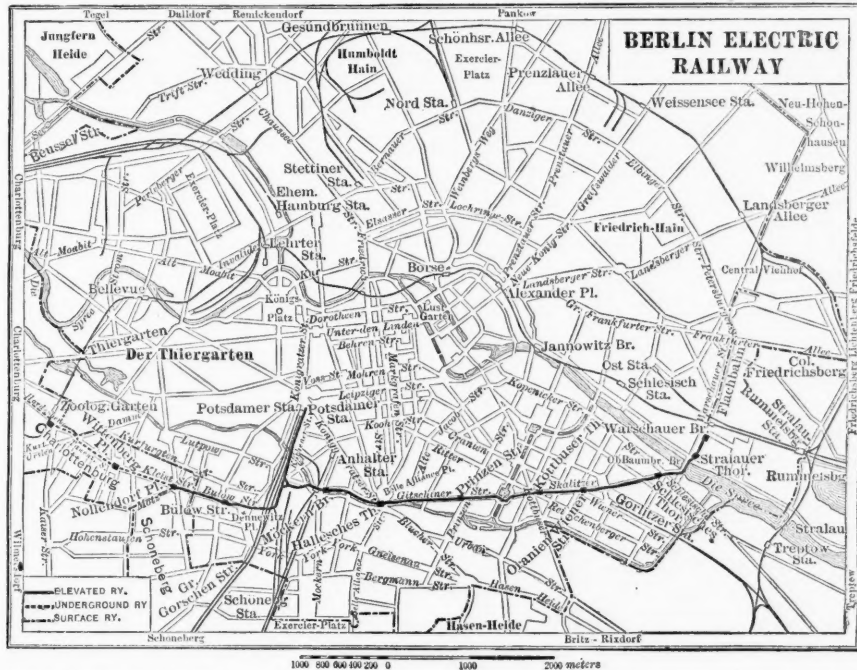
The elevated structure is principally of steel, with about one kilometer of masonry viaduct at the Warschauer Bridge end and at the "connecting triangle." The steel construction, in general, consists of light trusses combined with plate and angle columns. The alternate trusses are rigidly connected to the columns, the lower chords ending in curves, which run into the spreading upper portions of the columns, and the

other trusses are freely suspended in order to allow for expansion and contraction. The clear height of this part of the structure above the street varies from 3.2 to 5 meters, and the trusses have spans of from 15 to 21 meters. Most of the columns are vertical, but in Bülow Street they are inclined outward, so as to give a wide enough passageway underneath the structure. There are special constructions at various places along the line, with some highly ornamental features in stone and steel, and in general a great deal of attention has been paid to the looks of

and on longitudinal girders supported on a line of square columns in the center of the tunnel.

The road throughout is two-track standard gauge. The distance between track centers is 3 meters on the elevated portion and 3.24 meters in the tunnels.

The third-rails, carrying the working current, are between the tracks on the elevated sections and on the outside of the tracks in the tunnels, and in the latter they lie a little higher than on the elevated track, in order to automatically switch on the current for lighting the cars.



From the *Engineering Magazine*.

the road and to the necessity for making it harmonize with its surroundings.

The elevated structure runs through the middle of streets and along the northern bank of the Landwehr Canal. It crosses the Spree River, the canal, and several main railway lines, and in one or two places it cuts through buildings. There is a water-tight flooring of sheet iron, covered with gravel or asphalt, to prevent drippings and to deaden noise.

The underground portion of the road runs through the middle of the street, right under the pavement. The tunnel is 6.24 meters wide and 3.33 meters high, with concrete floor and sides. The roof consists of transverse concrete arches, between steel beams, which rest on the side walls

Continuous current, at a pressure of 750 volts, is taken from the third rail by contact shoes, of which there are four on each car, two on either side, and the cars are heated, as well as driven and lighted, by electricity.

THE TRAIN EQUIPMENT.

At present the trains consist of two motor cars, with a trailer between them; but as the traffic increases, another trailer can be attached, or two of these train units can be combined. All the cars have two four-wheel bogie trucks and are 12 meters long over all, and differ only in their interior arrangement. The motor cars are third-class, the trailer second-class.

The motor cars will ultimately have four mo-

tors, one on each axle, but at present they need only three. The motors are four-pole, and are powerful enough to give the train a speed of 50 kilometers an hour.

The train is controlled on the multiple-unit system from the motorman's compartment in the front end of the first car. There is a corresponding compartment in the rear end of the last car, to be used when the train is going in the opposite direction.

Each motor car has seats for 39 persons and standing room for 27, while the trailers have 44 seats and standing room for 30. There are two sliding doors on either side of each car, one to be used on entering, the other on leaving.

The trains run under a $2\frac{1}{2}$ or 5 minute headway, at an average speed of 25 kilometers an hour. The stops at stations take 15 or 20 seconds apiece, and the distance from one end of the line to the other is covered in about 20 minutes.

The current is generated at a power station situated near the middle of the line, by three 800 kilowatt direct-current machines. There is also a storage battery large enough to take the place of one of the dynamos for a full hour, and for shorter intervals its output is even greater. This plant will be enlarged from time to time, as the increase in traffic demands.

ELECTRICAL DEVELOPMENT IN GREECE.

THE ancient city of Patras, in Greece, is the seat of one of the best-equipped electric street-railway systems of modern Europe, while at New Phaleron, near Athens, there is now under construction an electric plant which is to light four cities, run street and suburban railway systems, and furnish motive power to a large manufacturing district,—constituting, in short, the largest electrical establishment in the East and one of the largest in all Europe. These facts are significant, and justify the prominence given to articles on "Electricity in Greece" in the April number of *Cassier's Magazine*, contributed by Frank W. Jackson.

From Mr. Jackson's survey of the conditions under which the noteworthy progress has taken place, it appears that the problems which confronted electrical enterprises in Greece fifteen years ago, when dynamos were introduced in Athens, still confront them.

"Greece has neither gas nor oil for lighting purposes, little or no coal of a steaming quality, and, so far, has not succeeded in harnessing any water-power of reasonable force. While this may yet be accomplished, the time when Nature will make up for this lack of stored energy is too

far in the future to warrant the building of fantastic hopes, and the working out of the question of the immediate present is all-important."

As the only solution seemed to lie in the centralization of power at a minimum expenditure, the Greek Electric Company has begun the construction of the great works at New Phaleron, to which reference has already been made, but before entering on the details of this enterprise Mr. Jackson tells what has been done in the country at large.

"The following cities are lighted, or are soon to be lighted, by electricity,—Athens, Phaleron, old and new, Cephisia, Calamata, Syra, Zante, Argostoli, and Chalcis, the last four being the principal cities of the islands adjacent, and the last one, Chalcis, capital of the large island of Euboea, having recently celebrated the opening of its electric plant with much ceremony. Patras, the second largest city of the kingdom, is without electricity for lighting purposes, and is likely to remain so for some time to come, since the present contract of the gas company, which owns one of the most modern plants of its kind in the south of Europe, and has also the sole right to introduce electricity, does not expire for forty years. Without entering into particulars concerning the various smaller establishments, which are practically operated on identical lines and controlled by one company, it is enough to say that the light is not of a superior quality. The old dynamos from Athens are serving their second term in many of these less important centers, and while they have improved neither with age nor with change of location, the people nevertheless prefer these old machines and their no longer first-class service to gas or candle light.

THE LIGHTING OF ATHENS.

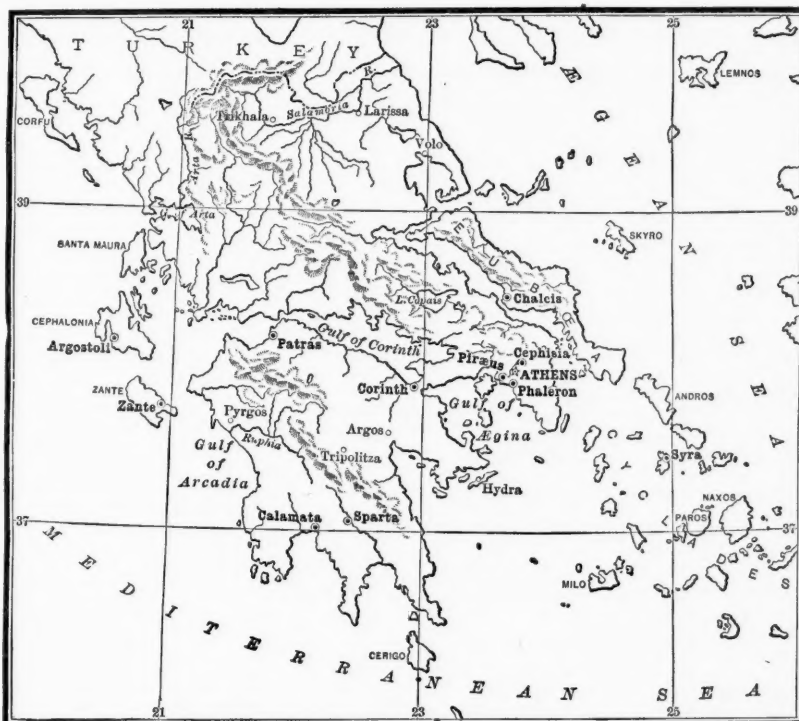
"Of Athens, however, the occasion may be thought to require something more definite. The electric plant of the city, which is only a mite compared with the one now building at Phaleron, has a dynamo capacity of 500 kilowatts. This is divided into five groups of 100 kilowatts each, and the current is distributed through the city by the three-wire system. There are now installed in the city 40,000 incandescent lamps of ten-candle power each and 260 arc lights, while power is also supplied to a number of electric motors and to a storage battery. For a city of the goodly size of Athens this light is scarcely representative, but it must be borne in mind that gas also is extensively used for lighting purposes,—very largely in the homes of the middle classes, because it is much cheaper, and largely also for street and public lighting,—while the poorer quarters of the city still cling,

for the most part, to the light of their forefathers,—the tallow candle. The Piræus, so closely connected with the life of the city that it must be spoken of as a part of it, is not lighted from the central station at Athens, but has a plant of its own, a small one of 150 horse-power, with two dynamos of 100 kilowatts each. Only thirty-five arc lamps are at present in use at the Piræus, but this number is soon to be increased by an additional 100 for port lighting.

PROVISIONS FOR SAFETY.

"It is not the case at present, much as one might be tempted to say it of such a beautiful city, that the lighting is altogether satisfactory in quality. The arc lamps are very good, but the incandescent lights are of small candle-power and dull, and the deficiency must be met by installing a larger number of lights at increased expense. In one thing, however, Athens leads the majority of cities wherever located, for she protects her citizens with marked care from coming in contact with more electricity than is usually considered good for men. In the business center of the city all electric wires are underground, and elsewhere they are strung upon poles which rise fifty or sixty feet in the air,—in some other cities even higher,—so that they might easily be taken for flag-poles raised during the campaign enthusiasm. And so effective have these means proved themselves to be that since the installation of electricity in the city there has not been a single case of fatal accident. For another city this would be a remarkable record; for Athens it is merely what is expected. Greece, as a whole, is renowned for the care she takes of her few millions of people. Her tramcars are rarely known to run people down; her railways are obliged to skirt the city limits, or, if they enter the heart of

the city, it must be underground. Every principal crossing of country or town is guarded, and there are few wrecks and fewer deaths from crossing accidents; and, still more remarkable, for more than half a century, with the plague raging on every point of her compass, so strict and severe have been her quarantine enforcements that not a single case has crept within her borders."



MAP SHOWING GRECIAN CITIES NOW LIGHTED OR SOON TO BE LIGHTED, ELECTRICALLY.

The central power plant at New Phaleron will aggregate 8,620 horse-power; the ground covered will be a little more than two and one-half acres. Four cities will be lighted by the power from this station,—Athens, Piræus, and the two Phalerons; and later on a fifth, Cephisia. There will be power also to furnish for the Athens-Piræus Railway, the only broad-gauge railway in Greece. The street railway that connects Athens with the two Phalerons and the Piræus will also be equipped with electricity.

One of the chief objects of the New Phaleron plant is to supply manufacturing establishments with power at a price that will make it more profitable to buy energy already generated than to buy coal at the prevailing high prices and generate it themselves.

"BUSINESS PRINCIPLES" IN FARMING.

THE complaint is frequently made that the American farmer very generally neglects the stores of information made available for him by the Department of Agriculture at Washington and the various experiment stations. The systematic study of soils has been going on for many years, and every facility has been offered the intelligent farmer to profit by the published results, and yet very few have taken the trouble to possess themselves of such knowledge. The reason for this neglect is sought in an article contributed by Mr. Frank K. Cameron to the *Popular Science Monthly* for April. This writer feels compelled to admit that sentiment, as opposed to scientific method, still plays a large part as a governing motive in the management of American farms.

"Business principles," if applied in farm management, would require the farmer to study each soil and its situation, to determine to what crop, or rotation of crops, it may be best adapted. Instead of that, many farmers, according to Mr. Cameron's observation, continue to cultivate the same crops that their predecessors grew, or else follow a mere whim or caprice in the selection of crops, disregarding all scientific reasons for or against a given course. Tobacco is a staple crop in southern Maryland, not because the soils there are better adapted to it than to other crops, but simply because the people have grown tobacco in that region as long as they have grown anything, and they like it. The Maryland tobacco no longer competes successfully with tobacco from certain other regions. The land might be more profitably devoted to other crops. It is sentiment, and not "business," that causes the crop to be grown there year after year.

A CHANCE FOR THE FARMER'S BOY.

Mr. Cameron proceeds to show that the American farmer's boy has little, if any, excuse for remaining untrained in the approved methods of soil management, since agricultural colleges, giving both theoretical and practical instruction, are numerous and efficient. Attendance at these schools is well within the means of a large number of youth from the rural districts. Necessary expenses are not heavy at these schools. "But it is an astonishing fact that they are not availed of, astonishing because to one of a philosophical or scientific cast of mind there are few, if any, fields more interesting or better adapted to the practical application of scientific methods than those of agriculture, and especially of soil management. Yet in our so-called schools of agriculture and mechanic arts it is indeed unusual

when the number of students, presumably farmers' sons, who graduate in the mechanical arts as engineers, surveyors, etc., do not largely outnumber the students taking their degree in the strictly agricultural courses. This is even more astonishing when we reflect that there is a demand, and a growing demand, in this country for skilled agriculturists to manage the estates either of rich individuals or of corporations, and the development of special crops for special industries. The demand for men of this description is at the present time greater than the supply, and such as have the proper training and qualifications can command salaries from \$1,500 to \$4,000 or \$5,000 per year, possibly, in exceptional cases, much more. A case could be cited where a fine house and grounds and \$10,000 per year were offered to a certain expert to take charge of a large plantation devoted mainly to the production of a particular crop. These salaries are far above the average incomes of young men in other branches of professional life. The life is in other ways an attractive one; it requires more or less aptitude in the qualifications of the student, for, as in every other branch of professional life, the successful man is one that necessarily keeps up with modern developments along his line; but it must from the nature of the case be largely an out-of-door life, and attractive to any one who has the least spark of the love of nature in his soul."

JAPANESE DANCING MICE.

THE odd performances of dancing mice are described in a learned paper contributed to the last number of the *Archiv für die gesammte Physiologie*, by Dr. G. Alexander and Prof. Q. Kreidl.

These curious mice appear to be intoxicated with some melody that is inaudible to our senses. They start out in a straight course, then suddenly begin to whirl in a wild dance, running faster and faster in a circle; finally break away at a tangent, only to get caught and whirled in another circle by the same invisible force, and so on around the cage, as if impelled by the Pied Piper of Hamelin. They may snatch some morsel of food without stopping as they run between circles, but the liveliest running is usually kept up while they are out of the nest.

How did these mice come to adopt such a method of locomotion? Is there any peculiarity of anatomical structure correlated with these movements? Is the characteristic inborn or a development of after life? How did such a peculiarity come to be acquired by the race so that it is hereditary from one generation to the next?

Dancing mice of all ages were studied and compared with gray mice and white mice. The dancing mice show an inherent tendency to whirl around, but do not execute these movements perfectly at first. Mice nine days old, with eyes not yet opened, when placed on a plate ran only in curves, and could not run in straight lines. Some curved to the right for the most part, others to the left, although, after considerable effort, they were able to run toward both the left and the right.

When they are twenty-one days old their eyes open, and some of them show the regular dancing movements, while others can only run in a zig-zag course. The early development of some degree of ability in dancing shows that it is an in-born characteristic.

Usually there is a relation between the life activities of an animal and its anatomical structure, and it was expected that the reflection of this peculiarity would be found in the structure of the ear.

The primary use of the ear, when it first appeared in the evolution of special organs for special functions, was chiefly for aid in maintaining equilibrium, as may be seen by the inability of animals with simple ears, such as fishes, etc., to assume their customary positions when these organs have been lost or injured.

The simplest ear is like a sac filled with fluid, and contains a few stoliths; or in the next higher degree of development, as in the fish, there are three canals, each bent in a half circle, and all placed at right angles to each other. In such ears there is no trace of the spiral part resembling a snail shell which is associated with hearing in more complex animals. The possession of this portion would not be of any particular advantage to them, for they and their companions are mute, and an organ for the perception of sound is of no value where there are no sounds to be heard, as in the sea, where most of them live. The higher forms, where the part for sound perception is developed, retain the more primitive part for the perception of equilibrium.

PECULIARITIES OF EAR STRUCTURE.

Dancing mice pay no attention to sounds, and appear to be deaf; they have difficulty in keeping their balance, and their continued whirling does not make them dizzy,—all of which is evidence pointing toward defective ears.

And this was found to be the case. The nerve supplying the ear is greatly degenerated in dancing mice. The ganglion that controls the nerve is also much smaller than it normally is, the cells composing the ganglion are small, and there is

less than the usual number present. Some parts of the internal ear have disappeared entirely. The membrane of the part of the ear acting as a balancing organ has a cellular structure that is characteristic of the normal mammalian embryo, showing that the embryonic stage has become permanent instead of being followed by complete development.

The whirling of the mice does not seem to have any psychic significance, but is due to nervous unrest dependent upon deafness and to uncertain equilibrium, which results from the defective development of the ear, a defect which has gradually acquired so much prominence as to become hereditary.

Pathological changes similar to those in the mouse's ear are found in human beings who have been born deaf, and such cases also have a tendency toward uncertain equilibrium, shown by their fear of falling if left in the dark where the sense of sight does not help them in gauging their position.

GERMAN CULTURE IN THE UNITED STATES.

PROF. KUNO FRANCKE, of Harvard, an illustrious example of German scholarship transplanted to American soil, contributes a most interesting discussion on the Germans in this country to the *Deutsche Rundschau* for April, anent the munificent gift of the Emperor of Germany to Harvard University, "a collection of casts, being the milestones of German sculpture from the bronze doors of Hildesheim to Schadow's 'Frederick the Great.' It is not too much to say, therefore, that the German Emperor will become the founder of an American university institute which is eminently fitted to fuse German and American culture, and thus contribute to the realization of the great pan-Germanic alliance on which the Teutonic race must lean in the struggle for the world-supremacy." There is first a brief survey of the feeble beginning of the German influence in the country in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and the indirect influence in the classical period in the first decades of the nineteenth, when American students, going abroad, became the intermediaries.

THE IMMIGRATION OF 1848.

"All the influences of German culture in America cannot be compared in extent or quality with the traces which the so-called 'forty-eighters,'—i.e., the bands of political refugees of 1848,—left on the American character. Hitherto the immigrants had comprised people from the lower classes, farmers and artisans, with a sprinkling of more noteworthy individuals. Now numbers

of men came that were among the most educated of the nation,—physicians, lawyers, ministers, editors, scholars; picked representatives of German idealism, apostles of Schiller's and Goethe's free humanity, that had been tried in the struggle for the holiest possessions of humanity; the majority being *young* men, determined to devote their whole strength to the upbuilding of the young republic. It is freely recognized by Americans that these men exerted a lasting influence on American politics, and largely contributed to the betterment of public affairs, to the spreading of scientific and artistic ideals, to the refining of social life and to the uplifting of public morality. Eminent representatives of American life, like Longfellow, Bayard Taylor, and the present ambassador to Germany, Andrew D. White, have now and again publicly drawn attention to the advantages that America has derived from this influx of the truly liberal elements of the movement of 1848."

Although the immigrants that followed since the fifth and sixth decades of the century were not on such a high level intellectually, yet they have done their full share in upbuilding the agriculture, commerce, and industry of this country. They were among the best soldiers in the Civil War.

THE SOCIAL SIDE OF THE GERMANS.

"On the social side the Germans have rendered a service to American life, the importance of which must not be misprized, although it does not always find due recognition. Curious as it may sound, the Germans have democratized the American social life. The average American of English descent, though he may be firmly convinced that democratic institutions are the only salvation of a state, yet at heart believes in social exclusiveness. Theoretically he is a defender of the rights of man; in reality he prefers to hold people off at arm's length . . . the German-Americans have preserved the German tendency toward democratic sociability; they have taken with them into their new home the more unrestrained, cordial, and approachable ways of German life; and by their turner societies, their singing societies, their pleasant Sundays, and their other simple, innocent pleasures and festivities, they have made propaganda even in American circles for a more joyous and artistic view of life, and have contributed to breaking the barriers of conventionality. This, of course, is most noticeable in the West, where the German influence is strongest (in Wisconsin, for example, three-quarters of the population of the State consists of German immigrants and their descendants)."

THE GERMANS WILL BECOME BETTER AMERICANS.

Professor Francke believes in German-Americanism; that the Germans will preserve their individuality while contributing to the development of American life. They must become better Americans by cultivating a closer acquaintance with American ways and ideals, instead of keeping clannishly among themselves and nursing foolish prejudices against their fellow-citizens. And they must become better Germans by cultivating piety toward their German past. There must be a center for German culture, as the Alliance Française is a center for the French in this country. A beginning is being made at Harvard.

THE GERMANIC MUSEUM AT HARVARD.

"This museum is intended to supply something that German-Americanism so far has lacked in this country: an intellectual center and support for the idealistic endeavors of the millions of Germans in the new world, and at the same time a point of contact between the best that has been striven for and attained by the German and the specifically American life. In the first place, it is intended as a symbol of Germanic greatness . . . showing by means of representations of characteristic monuments of art and industry the cultural development of the Germanic race in Germany, German Austria, the German cantons of Switzerland, Scandinavia, Denmark, the Netherlands, and Anglo-Saxon England. . . . And we hope finally that side by side with the museum there will be developed a literary institute that, after the manner of the free German Institute of Frankfurt, shall become a center for the ideal aspirations of the German-Americans, and a link between German science and American education."

COUNT TOLSTOY ON THE OFFICE OF A PRIEST.

"**L**A REVUE" for February 1 publishes two letters of Count Tolstoy—one to "an orthodox priest," the other to "a French pastor." To the former—a priest of only ten years' standing—the count gives a fatherly, unsought counsel,—namely, as to how a priest ought to act, "a priest freed from superstition, who understands Christ's doctrine in its true sense, and desires to follow it." Men, he says, who, like soldiers and priests, find themselves in a position utterly incompatible with Christian teaching, "invent or adopt certain complex and obscure metaphysics. . . . It is precisely from this seduction that I would preserve you. For a Christian there are not and cannot be any complicated metaphysics. . . . There are still priests

—and I know such—who, feeling the incompatibility of their actions with the pure understanding of Christianity, think to justify themselves by persuading themselves that in their situation they can do more in the way of combating superstition and spreading Christian truth. I believe such an accommodating theory is still more indefensible. In religious work the end can never justify the means. . . . Above all, no man is called to instruct others, but the duty of each is to perfect his own self in truth and love. For it is only by his own perfecting (with no thought of others) that man can influence others.”

The best way for a priest to get out of his false situation is, Count Tolstoy says, heroically to assemble his flock, and before them make open confession of error, humbly asking pardon for having led them astray. But let no man “have recourse to artifices to show that he is doing well when he is doing ill.”

To the French pastor who wrote expressing his belief in the necessity for a church, and consequently for priests, the count, after referring to Matthew xxii., 8, 9, replied :

“To me it is a perfectly plain truth that there can be no pastors, masters, or guides among Christians, and that it is precisely this violation of the Gospel law which, at the present day, has reduced to zero the propagation of true Christian doctrine. In my view the chief meaning of the Christian doctrine is the establishment of direct relations between God and man. Every man who arrogates to himself the rôle of intermediary in these relations prevents him whom he would guide from entering into direct communion with God and—what is still worse—he deprives himself of the possibility of living a Christian life.

“In my view a greater sin than pride, and one which puts a greater distance between the sinner and God, is to say : ‘I can help others to live well, and to save their souls.’”

A SCIENTIST'S THEOLOGY.

AN article of intense interest appears in the *Fortnightly Review* from the pen of Sir Henry Thompson, the eminent British scientist. Twenty years ago he began to collect the materials upon which it is based, being incited thereto by the numerous and conflicting claims of various sects. It was originally written without any intention that it should be seen by any other eye than his own, and it is entitled “The Unknown God.” He explains its scope in the following sentence :

“It is an attempt to seek by a careful induction from available data, some certain assurance respecting the influence which the infinite and

eternal energy from which all things proceed has exercised on man throughout his long career on earth.”

The conclusion to which these twenty years of investigations have led Sir Henry Thompson is that the infinite and eternal energy, while possessing infinite power and infinite knowledge, is beneficent chiefly because it has left mankind severely alone, without guidance, revelation, or any assistance.

OMNIPOTENT AND OMNISCIENT BENEFICENCE

Surveying the long history of evolution from its pre-human dawn down to the present moment, Sir Henry Thompson asserts that, while his inquiry has emancipated him from the fetters of all the creeds, it has established in him an unshakable confidence in the absolute beneficence of the omnipotent and omniscient power which pervades and rules the universe. He divides his essay into two parts, the first of which, divided into six chapters, suffices in his opinion for the demonstration of what he calls “two important statements” :

“First, that man has, through a long and very gradual course of development from his pre-historic origin, acquired all his stores of natural knowledge—in its widest sense—solely by his own unaided efforts.

“Secondly, that the authenticity of the ancient records, existing in several parts of the world, made at different periods of his history, and regarded as supernatural or ‘divinely’ revealed, respecting the origin of the entire universe, especially that of the earth, including man himself and his duties to an alleged creator, and asserting the existence of a future endless state of rewards and punishments for every individual after death, has never been substantiated, and is in fact unsupported by evidence.”

MAN UNAIDED BY REVELATION.

After having thus demolished to his own complete satisfaction the theory upon which every religion that has ever existed in the world has been based, he then proceeds to inquire what does his survey of man's history and experience, and all his relations to the phenomena of nature, teach us regarding the tendencies and disposition and purpose of the unknown God ? He admits that the first and most natural feeling suggested by a survey of the long and difficult course which man has traversed through countless ages is a feeling of pity, which in some leads to an inability to believe in the beneficent tendencies of the unknown source of all power, and to infer evidence of neglect or of indifference in regard to man's progress and welfare. This, however, is

not Sir Henry Thompson's conclusion. He believes that nothing could have been more fatal for the evolution of the human race than for it to have received at any time any revelation from without. Man has fought his own way through-out, and has passed through an educational course of the most perfect kind—has taught, not helped; and this fact, he believes, affords a complete and decisive proof of the beneficent tendency exercised by the source of all things.

ARGUMENT FROM THE PRECIOUSNESS OF LIFE.

To those who believe that life is not worth living, and that the pain and misery of the world conflict with this theory of absolute beneficence, he replies that life is universally regarded as such a precious possession that no individual in the whole sentient creation will part with its share, if it has power to defend itself. He presents in tabular form the statements reciting the chief sources of pleasure or happiness possessed by the animal creation. By the long process of evolution ethical rules have been evolved, until at last the religion of nature, based upon the determination not to believe anything which is not supported by indubitable evidence, must eventually become the faith of the future. It is one in which a priestly hierarchy has no place, nor are there any specified formularies of worship.

So far from regarding death as opposed to the beneficence of the source of all things, he ventures to state, as the result of long and careful observation, that a really painful death from disease is never witnessed. He admits that acute sufferings often precede death, but thanks to man's scientific researches, especially the inhalation of anæsthetics, all acute sufferings can be completely avoided. The sufferings of the lower animals are very far less than those of man. He believes that even the fierce carnivora inflict little or no pain in the act of killing their prey.

THE ALTERNATIVE.

The conclusion of the whole matter, so far as the religions of the world are concerned, he thus sums up:

"The old faiths founded on so-called revelations have long been tested, and are found wanting, and a natural religion will ultimately replace them, based upon the conviction that no supernatural revelation has ever been made to man. Hence the day is probably not far distant when the religious part of the community will be divided into two distinct camps or classes,—namely, first, those who enjoy complete liberty of thought and practice the manly virtues which are associated therewith; and secondly, those who become devotees of the old Papal Church, a

well-organized hierarchy, who may probably continue to exercise a vast influence on human affairs and interests for many ages, and may probably continue to do so for two or three more to come, but must eventually entirely disappear."

ENGLISH LITERATURE: A FORECAST.

THE *Young Man* for April gives, in the form of an interview, an excellent paper by Dr. Richard Garnett, until recently principal librarian of the British Museum. He has spent his life in that great library. He is himself a voluminous author. And he is an optimist still, in his old age. He admits that work done to-day by literary men does not compare favorably with literary products of the early and middle Victorian epoch. But he adds cheerily:

"Fluctuations are but natural, and just now we are in the trough of the waves. That we shall presently be at a high point again, on the top of the wave, I have not the least doubt. I regard the educational system of to-day as the chief factor in the formation of the present literary taste. Nothing, of course, could wield an equal influence. Free education has produced a class of readers not known when I first went to the British Museum—a class whose education has not gone beyond the elementary stage, and for whom a new literature, of a light and temporary kind, has been provided. . . . I am not among those who sneer at the 'popular' literature of to-day; on the whole, it is clean and healthy, and very much of it is excellent of its kind.

"Among living writers, George Meredith and Thomas Hardy stand nearest to the height reached by writers of the middle century, Carlyle, Ruskin, Tennyson, Thackeray, Dickens, and so on. But no writer to-day can be placed quite so high as either of those. But I believe in the future; the writers of to-day are paving the way for the approach of a grander and more brilliant literature than has hitherto been known. The spread of culture is preparing the taste of people for something better, and the demand for higher quality will produce those capable of satisfying the demand. The great fault, I think, of the literature of to-day is diffuseness: we give greater importance to the matter than to the manner of its display; and before the golden age of the new literature dawns, the lesson will have to be learned that good matter must be presented in a good manner. Human feeling will be increasingly the main note of the literature of to-morrow. . . . Already we have seen the novel as an agent in social amelioration; but the novel of the future will develop in this direction and find enormous resources not yet touched."

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AS A WOODCHOPPER.

IN the May *Ladies' Home Journal* there is a very readable sketch of President Roosevelt, considered as "The Outdoor President," by Mr. Lindsay Denison, illustrated with striking photographs of the President cutting trees and riding horseback at his picturesque country home, Oyster Bay, L. I. Every one knows what a respect President Roosevelt has for muscular exercise and fresh air. Mr. Denison says when the President gets to Oyster Bay he divides his leisure time between reading, writing, walking, and woodchopping.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S ESTATE ON LONG ISLAND.

Mr. Denison describes his visit to the Oyster Bay estate and finding Mr. Roosevelt at work chopping wood for the winter supply.

"It was one winter day not long after he had been elected Governor of the State of New York that I happened upon Mr. Roosevelt as a woodsman. He had an appointment with a number of us later in the afternoon. For reasons beyond the control of any one, it was necessary that he be seen before that time. He was not at home. Yes, he was on the place somewhere; he had gone out toward the barn. The stableman did not know where he was, but had noticed that Mr. Roosevelt had taken the axe with him; very likely he was working down in the south lot.

"It may not be respectful to the President of the United States to say it; but on this occasion, at any rate, he was tracked over the snow exactly as he has tracked his own prey many and many a time. The snow was still falling, and the only visible tracks were those which led off obliquely across the pastures to the woods. Never until then did I realize in how much a solitude of his own Theodore Roosevelt had his home. Steep and long as is the lane up the hill from the highway, the distance from the house to Cold Spring Harbor, on the other side of the place, is much greater. Nor are the paths neatly graveled walks which have the look of being combed and brushed every morning; so far are they from this that in the two inches of snow it was often quite impossible to see whether the footprints were following a path.

"But the highways of Sagamore Hill are always practicable for the purposes for which they are intended. The woods are crossed by wagon roads. They are by no means paved driveways, but he who could find a rock in them, or a rain-washed gully which would cause a wagon to upset, must be a clumsy driver indeed.

"Long before I reached the spot whence the

blows of the axe were booming out into the snowy air I knew that the new governor was unquestionably cutting straight and true. The deep-chested, full-toned 'hep!' that accompanied each blow of the axe was quite enough of a certificate for that.

SWINGS AN AXE LIKE ONE BORN TO IT.

"He was working on a large hickory, which was crowded in between two even larger trees. The chips were flying past me before he knew that there was anybody near. His coat was off, and it was good to see the muscles working under the damp folds of his gray flannel shirt. I was the least bit afraid that if I called to him he might be startled into dropping the axe, with a possibility of hurting himself. The man who chops down hickory trees for his daily allowance of fun is not of the easily startled sort. There need have been no such fear. He merely glanced backward over his shoulder. His glasses were so misted with perspiration that he did not recognize me, so he took them off and rubbed them clear.

"What is the matter?" he asked.

"What had happened was the devising of a particularly disingenuous political plan for coercing certain interests in the State. The governor's aid and consent were quite essential to the plan which was to be pressed upon him as necessary in the interests of 'party harmony.' It had been thought wise to inform Mr. Roosevelt of the substance of the plan before his afternoon talk with the newspaper reporters who knew of it, some of whom represented newspapers opposed to him.

"It was a long story, and he took up his coat and threw it over his shoulders as he listened. When it was told he turned back to the hickory and gripped the axe. The blows made the stout trunk tremble; they drove the blade in almost to the bit. I caught myself entertaining a sneaking sort of pity for the tree. In ten strokes the tree was toppling. As the governor leaped out of the way of the 'kick-back' of the severed trunk, and stood grimly smiling at the roar and the crash of the mass of top branches striking the ground exactly where he intended them to strike, he made his only comment on the news he had heard.

"I wish," he said, with that exaggerated solemnity which is the joy of all with whom he talks familiarly—"I wish some folks we know could be made into firewood!"

"It is hardly necessary to say that the schemers failed utterly in their effort to make the coming governor promise his support to their plan."

THE PERIODICALS REVIEWED.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

THE May *Harper's* gives more attention than usual to fiction. Its feature in this field is the first installment of the new novel by Mrs. Humphry Ward, "Lady Rose's Daughter," with the scene laid in English aristocratic life; there are nearly a dozen short stories. A brief "popular scientific" essay on "The Act of Vision," by Prof. Raymond Dodge, of Wesleyan University, explains why it is that looking from car windows is so unusually fatiguing to the traveler. "Incessant activity such as this would exhaust the strongest muscles. It is ruinous to the delicate muscles of the eyes." Professor Dodge thinks that public opinion or law will eventually prohibit street cars with seats along the side, causing the attention to be constantly directed toward outside objects just opposite, as these are menaces to the public health. "Meanwhile, if we value our eyes and our general vitality, we will keep our attention inside moving cars, except as we can look well toward the front or the rear. The fatigue of travel will be much lessened for those who will observe this simple rule. It will do more than lessen eye weariness, since the nervous centers for the coordination of the eye movements are situated in close proximity to the centers for the most reflex and automatic functions, and even moderate fatigue of the former centers is known to have more or less marked influence on the latter."

Mr. James H. Hyde, the well-known coaching enthusiast, tells, under the title "The Charm of the Road," of the joys of coaching in France.* His party uses three or four teams daily, the details of the changes being arranged by a professional whip, and the horses being sent by rail in advance. By this means it is possible to cover about fifty miles a day without fatigue for horses or driver, allowing sufficient time for stops along the road to visit places of interest. With a rest every five or six days, he has been able to keep on the road for months without a horse becoming ill, and without any undue fatigue, and this without any discrimination in the choice of roads.

WILL THE FOOD-FISH OF THE SEA DISAPPEAR?

An article in the May *Harper's*, by Prof. W. C. McIntosh, on "Marine Fish-Destroyers," is extremely interesting, whether it is true or not in its conclusion that man has no power to destroy the fish supply of the sea. Dr. McIntosh's argument is based on an examination of the numerous powerful and voracious fish-eating monsters and fish-eating fish which have abounded through eight or nine geological periods, and which still abound. Dr. McIntosh describes many of the ancient monsters, such as the ichthyosaurs, between thirty and forty feet in length, the plesiosaurs, the great flying lizards, and other monsters ranging up to a hundred feet in length, which lived almost exclusively on the sea fish. The united energies of these prehistoric fish-eaters equalled, if they did not exceed, he thinks, all modern agencies, natural and artificial, yet he says there is no ground for the belief that they caused a decrease in the fish supply. At the present time he thinks that we greatly overestimate the part that man plays as a fish-destroyer. The rorqual, well known to herring fishermen, is sixty or

seventy feet long, and eight hundred Arctic smelts have been taken from the stomach of one specimen. The humpbacked whale and various other whalebone whales scattered over the oceans will destroy in a year a mass of fishes which would form a large proportion of the total captures by man on either side of the Atlantic. The sum total of all the losses to fish life by the living whales, not to allude to the hordes of predaceous sharks and dog-fishes in every ocean, nor to the vast destruction of food-fishes by each other, must far exceed the efforts of man. If to this is added the constant drain caused by the innumerable seals, fishing-birds, and sea-otters, the grand total must, indeed, exceed belief. It is not long since a Dundee whaler could sail for sixty miles past ice-floes covered with young seals in countless numbers, yet were the sea-fishes not seriously affected. Seeing that statistics at present are either unreliable or adverse, and that the food-fishes gain no real protection, it may be asked, what need has man to make laws and pass by-laws, close great areas and shut certain fishermen out of the sea within the three-mile limit? Nature, as revealed in her life-histories of the fishes, pays scant respect to such regulations. The only apparent result that can follow is the protection afforded to lines and nets from the powerful apparatus used in other methods of fishing. The extinction of no species of food-fish has taken place in modern seas.

Mr. John R. Spears give a most vivid narrative of the achievements of the *Enterprise*, the United States cruiser commissioned at the end of the year 1798, schooner-rigged, and measuring 135 tons. In eight months the *Enterprise* paid for itself twenty times over in her ravages among the Frenchmen. Mr. Adrian H. Joline contributes the "Meditations of an Autograph Collector," and Grace B. Peck has a quaint article on "Amateur Art in Early New England."

THE CENTURY MAGAZINE.

IN the May *Century* there is a very suggestive and interesting article by Prof. William H. Pickering, of Harvard University, in answer to his question under the title, "Is the Moon a Dead Planet?" He tells us that the study of lunar details requires preëminently a perfect atmosphere. Professor Pickering has recently been in the island of Jamaica, studying details of the moon with the aid of a five-inch telescope, and under such perfect conditions as to get details never visible with the largest telescopes at Cambridge. Professor Pickering has noticed that many of the small craters on the moon's surface are lined with a white substance which becomes very brilliant when illuminated by the sun. In addition there are other regions less brilliant, but exhibiting a curious characteristic. They are invisible for the first twenty-four hours after sunrise, but gradually appear as the sun rises higher and higher, becoming fairly conspicuous at the end of a couple of terrestrial days; later they begin to fade, and finally disappear shortly before the lunar sunset. It is to be borne in mind, of course, that the moon's day is fifteen terrestrial days in length. Professor Pickering thinks this bright expanse may be snow; and while it is impossible that organic forms similar to those of our

earth should exist, still, if the moon possesses an atmosphere containing water vapor, there is no reason why organic growth should be impossible, although it is probable that it is of a low order. As to the second phenomenon of the spots which change in density with the time of the lunar day, Professor Pickering gives reasons why they may mean the presence of life resembling vegetation.

THE EXPECTATION OF LIFE.

Mr. Roger S. Tracy writes on "Longevity in our Time," and inquires into the effect that modern science and triumphs in medicine have had in prolonging the life of man. So far as the death-rate is concerned, modern sanitation has produced wonders. In the decade before 1860 New York's death-rate was 35.2 per thousand persons a year. Forty years later the rate was only 22.9. Hand in hand with the vast improvements in medicine and surgery have come more rational views upon ventilation, light, food, drink, and personal habits. People are better fed, better clothed, cleaner in person, in the air they breathe, and in their entire environment. Mr. Tracy prints some tables from English and American researches, which show that the expectation of life for males at birth has increased nearly four years during the last fifty years. But still other tables show that from the age of thirty-five upward actually the reverse is true, and that in the later years of life especially the expectation is lower than it was fifty years ago. There are several reasons why this result, at first thought extraordinary, should have been expected. In the first place, the tissues of small children are more sensitive to the improved sanitation and medical treatment of modern life. Second, the chief diseases of children are exactly the diseases which modern sanitary methods have done the most to prevent. Finally, it can be seen that with the radical decrease of the death-rate one must measure the lives of many weak people who would have died fifty years ago. These would tend to bring down the longevity of older people. It remains true, of course, that with a given standard of strength and personal habits, a man of whatever age should live longer now than ever before in the world's history.

THE AMERICAN SOUTHWEST.

Mr. Ray Stannard Baker writes of "The Great Southwest," and describes the typical Southwesterner, who "has already begun to manifest the peculiarities and distinctions which will one day make him notable." Mr. Baker calls attention to the fact that the Southwest is peopled with the very best Americans, with almost no sub-stratum of the low-caste European foreigner to lower the level of civilization. "With such a start, and such a commingling of Americans from all parts of America, the man from Boston rubbing elbows with the Atlanta man, and Kansas working side by side with Mississippi, it may seem that the region may one day produce the standard American type."

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE.

MR. HENRY CABOT LODGE, in the course of giving "Some Impressions of Russia" in the May *Scribner's*, records his conviction of the primitive characteristics of the great Slavic nation. In the single instance of the calendar, he shows that there are thirty days on which the Western world works while the

Russian stands idle. "Consider the enormous production of thirty days in the United States alone. Look at the statistics and you realize at once that in this single point Russia labors under a well-nigh hopeless disadvantage." He finds the railroads totally inadequate to do the business of the country. "Russia has shown two leading qualities of a ruling race in her ability to expand and govern; but when the territory comes into her possession, no matter how rich it is, she either cannot develop it at all, or at best only partially and unprofitably. Her own original territory is still undeveloped and unorganized, and what is true of European Russia is also true of her great Eastern possessions. It is useless, economically speaking, to acquire territory if nothing can be done to improve it; if it cannot be made a benefit either to its own inhabitants or to the country which has taken possession of it. Every acre of land that Russia now adds is a weakness."

THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTION.

In "Pleasant Incidents of an Academic Life," Dr. Daniel C. Gilman, the ex-president of Johns Hopkins University, gives some interesting reminiscences of the poet Sidney Lanier, and of others with whom he was associated in the work at the university in Baltimore, and passes to the more recent incidents in his own life. He says he gave up the presidential chair at the Johns Hopkins not because he was tired of it, nor because he was conscious of bodily infirmity, "but out of deference to the widespread usage of this country which suggests that at a certain age seniors should make way for juniors." Dr. Gilman was looking forward to a period of comparative leisure when Mr. Andrew Carnegie broached to him the plan to use \$10,000,000 for an institution to advance knowledge. Dr. Gilman makes it clear that the plan is not, as it has been called, a "university," or a place for the systematic education of youth in advanced or professional departments of knowledge; nor is it a memorial to George Washington. Mr. Carnegie disclaimed any intention of associating his name with that of one who stands alone. Its chief function is the encouragement of research. This may be done by stipends to individuals or institutions, by the provision of costly apparatus, by the payment of assistants, or by the publication of memoirs. No branch of knowledge is excluded from the scope of the trustees.

MCCLURE'S MAGAZINE.

WE have quoted among the "Leading Articles of the Month" from Miss Stone's account of her capture by the Bulgarian brigands in the May *McClure's*.

Rear-Admiral Evans writes out the story of Prince Henry's visit to this country under the title "Prince Henry's American Impressions." Captain Evans calls the prince the first of sailors, and grows enthusiastic over Prince Henry's workmanlike way of inspecting a ship. "He went through her as a good housekeeper goes through a house,—from double bottom to bridge. And he saw everything. During that inspection it was evident to those with him that he is a master of his profession. I regard him as the head of it. He ran over the machinery and the steam steering-room; at a glance he knew how the whole thing worked. The same way with the ammunition hoists; his eye picked out the new features every time."

Mr. George W. Smalley gives a second installment of his sketches of "English Statesmen and Rulers," selecting this month the Marquis of Salisbury, Lord Curzon, Lord Cromer, Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, the Rt. Hon. St. John Brodrick, and the Rt. Hon. George Wyndham. Mr. Smalley thinks that Lord Salisbury is thoroughly misunderstood in the United States. He says the premier is not a Tory, because there is no Tory party in England. "Between the Lord Robert Cecil of forty years ago and the Marquis of Salisbury, who to-day governs the British Empire, there is a far greater interval than the interval of time. Lord Robert Cecil was our enemy. Than Lord Salisbury we have few better friends among Englishmen of great place."

THE COSMOPOLITAN.

WE have noticed in another department Mr. John Brisben Walker's sketch of Cecil Rhodes appearing in the May *Cosmopolitan*. This number of the magazine prints several sketches of various American "Captains of Industry," each sketch by a different writer. Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, Edison, John Wanamaker, John William Mackay, Alexander Graham Bell, James Gordon Bennett, W. R. Hearst, Joseph Pulitzer, and Col. Albert A. Pope are the "captains" represented. The *Cosmopolitan* proposes to print each month a section of sketches of the great American industrial leaders.

One of the most interesting of the "Captains of Industry" sketches in the *Cosmopolitan* is that of Mr. William Randolph Hearst, the proprietor of the New York *Journal*, the Chicago *American*, and the San Francisco *Examiner*. Mr. Arthur Brisbane, the editor of the *Evening Journal*, writes of Mr. Hearst and of his motives in publishing these papers. He says Mr. Hearst's idea is to exercise public influence through the simultaneous efforts and opinions in newspapers all over the United States. He now owns the above-mentioned three great newspapers, and Mr. Brisbane says a fourth daily in one of the great cities of the country will undoubtedly begin during the current year.

"Mr. Hearst is thirty-eight years old, considerably over six feet tall, and a man well equipped for success. He is very strong physically, and usually remains at his newspaper office until 2 o'clock in the morning or later. He drinks nothing but water and milk, does not smoke, and has absolutely no interests outside of his newspapers, except a mild interest in the collection of paintings and other works of art."

Mr. Brisbane gives as his deliberate belief "that the actual intention of Mr. Hearst through his newspapers is to fight persistently the cause of genuine democracy, not merely the democracy of a political party, but the real democracy on which the Government is founded."

In an essay on "Criticism in Book-Reviewing," Mr. Brander Matthews controverts the high and mighty intention of the writers who take the vocation of the book reviewer and critic very seriously, and who think they are charged with grave responsibilities and the duty of keeping the weights and the measures, and of detecting the counterfeit currency. He says the reputation of the great writers has not been made by scholarly critics, but by the plain people of their own time, or of the years immediately following. "Almost every one of the commanding names in literature belongs to a man who enjoyed a wide popularity while he was alive."

MUNSEY'S MAGAZINE.

IN the May *Munsey's*, George A. Fitzgerald describes the operation of "Crowning the King" in England, and the palaces, the streets, and the historic abbey associated with the coronation of King Edward VII. A short sketch of Mr. James R. Keene tells how the great Wall Street operator, born in England, came to California and worked as a miner and teamster, and also as an editor and operator in stocks, until he was able to go to New York with five millions in cash. The writer calls Mr. Keene the leading horseman in the world, and says that no man in this country has done so much to develop running horses. Katherine Hoffman gives an account of the "Daughters of the Cabinet," and of the social life which surrounds the families of the President's official advisers. Mr. Douglas Story gives the facts of the famous Highland tartan manufacture in "The Clansmen of Scotland," and there are a number of curious colored pictures showing the picturesque Highland garb. Mr. James L. Ford writes in his witty way "Concerning Clever Women;" Harold Parker contributes a brief sketch of Joseph Chamberlain, under the title "A Possible Prime Minister;" and John Brent constructs the text for a profusely illustrated article on Washington, "The Capital City."

AINSLIE'S MAGAZINE.

MR. L. A. COOLIDGE contributes to the May *Ainslee's* an illustrated sketch of Mr. Elihu Root, the Secretary of War. He gives an account of Secretary Root's career, and of his important plans for army reorganization. He says Mr. Root is a born executive, with an incisive wit, but lacking in the quality of humor. Although a busy man, if ever there was one, Mr. Root is punctilious, courteous, and considerate. "Secretary Root is an ideal cabinet minister. He would be less successful as a legislator. It is doubtful whether he would have any success at all if he were to appeal to the people as a candidate for office. Somebody has said that Root has no proper place in a republican form of government. He is so imperious, so unswerving and so indifferent to popular opinion. That is an extravagant statement, but it has a kernel of truth."

Mr. Hutchins Hapgood asks the question, "Are Americans Economical?" suggested by the common opinion in Europe that we are highly extravagant. He acknowledges that on the face of things an American shows a disregard of money most remarkable as compared with a Frenchman or a German of the same position, but in reality he doubts whether we are in a vital way wasteful as compared with other people. "American economy is economy that consists in doing things on a large scale, in producing much, rather than in saving little. That a hundred French families can live on what one American family throws away is an exaggeration; but were it not, it would indicate the soundness of American economy, not the lack of it. Whence comes the tremendous energy of the nation in business, in production, in growth generally, in practical improvements, and invention? It comes from a high standard of living."

F. S. Arnett gives a sketch of Amalia Küssner Couderc, the famous miniaturist, with examples of her best-known portraits, and there are a number of short stories.

EVERYBODY'S MAGAZINE.

WE have quoted in another department from Mr. T. P. O'Connor's sketch of Cecil Rhodes in the May number of *Everybody's Magazine*.

The opening article is "Famous American Mountains," by Henry Gannett. Doubtless few people realize that the highest mountain in America, so far as we know, is the newly named Mount McKinley, in Alaska, with an altitude of 20,464 feet. This is much in excess of any mountain in Europe or Africa, Mont Blanc being 15,781 feet, and Kilimanjaro 18,300 feet. But Asia, with Mount Everest 29,002 feet high, and South America with Aconcagua, in the Andes, 22,900 feet high, are above us. Mount McKinley is an enormous mass, north of the head of Cook Inlet. Great glaciers flow down from it to the low country. No attempt has ever been made to climb this great mountain; indeed, no one has approached it nearer than forty miles.

A brief article on "The Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research," by Dr. A. E. Bostwick, tells of the aims of the founder of this institution, and what has been done so far. All of the fellowships are for one year, during which time each holder will be required to engage in original investigations and to submit a report to the directors, who will publish his reports if they are found to be of sufficient importance. Two lines of research have already been taken up, and show an eminently practical character. An exhaustive investigation of the New York City milk supply, made during the past summer by three trained workers, is completed, and the results are in the hands of the board. The second investigation, still going on, is a study of the germ that causes outbreak of epidemic dysentery. During the coming winter the work will have special relation to forms of tuberculosis and typhoid fever, and next year it is expected that its scope will be still more extensive.

H. W. Wiley writes on "Man as a Machine," and there is a very remarkable study of birds, by H. K. Job, in the article on "Ocean Wanderers," describing various water-fowl with really marvelous illustrations from photographs from life.

THE WORLD'S WORK.

THE *May World's Work* contains some editorial comment on Cecil Rhodes, from which we have quoted in another department.

An article on "The World's Financial Center" gives the large facts that show the shifting of control from London to New York. The writer dates the decline in England's financial importance from the year 1890. By 1900 the United Kingdom was buying from the world \$1,000,000,000 more than it sold. "Let it be true that English investments in foreign countries aggregate \$10,000,000,000, as has been estimated. It is not possible that the total dividends upon this amount, added to the revenues from her carrying trade and the commissions of her bankers, will yield \$1,000,000,000. The conclusion is irresistible that England has been paying out of her principal. For five years the United States has sold an annual average of \$500,000,000 more than they have bought. Experts figure that in 1898 there were \$2,000,000,000 of foreign money invested in this country. Dividends upon this sum will not yield a shadow of \$500,000,000 annually. There is no possible question that this nation has been liquidating its obligations abroad." This writer calls attention to the remarkable

growth in the popular advocacy in America of reciprocity agreements and tariff modifications. "The port of New York must be a free warehouse port before it can be a perfect money market."

Mr. R. H. Blanchard writes under the title "Beyond the American Invasion," of the streets of the real Cairo, where typical old-world business methods are still in vogue, where the Arabs buy and sell in quaint shops, and the prices depend on the mood of the purchaser and seller, and competition is almost unknown.

Mr. William J. Boies, describing "The New Banking Methods," tells of the evolution of the bank as a sort of financial department store. He shows how banks have come to use an analogy to the commercial traveler, and how the old dignified methods are going out of date. He gives some striking instances. One great bank advised correspondents that anything desired in New York could be obtained by telegraph without expense to the purchaser beyond the actual outlay. One correspondent bank reported a scarcity of female labor, and asked to have nine servant girls secured and shipped West at once. They went the next day. Another asked to have flowers sent to a friend aboard a departing steamer, and that order was filled. Another bank requested that the New York institution attend to the comfort of a friend who was to undergo a serious operation at a hospital, and it was done. Others sent dry goods to be exchanged, wanted the bank to buy wedding gifts, and to see to the transportation of friends from one railroad station to another.

Other articles in this number of the *World's Work* are by Mr. Charles Graves, "Are the Churches Declining?" an examination of statistics which shows a slackened rate of gain, and in some churches a positive loss; a description by Will Irwin of "Richly Endowed Stanford University," and a sketch of President Jordan by F. B. Millard; by Maud Nathan, "The Social Secretary," an account of the newly devised official through whom manufacturers get into personal touch with their employees; Dr. C. A. Smith discusses the question, "Does Industrialism Kill Literature?" Arthur Inkersley writes of "A Dry Salt Sea in the Desert," a vast expanse in the Colorado desert covered with crystal cones over which the mirage shows flowering fields and cities; there is a sketch of William C. Whitney; a discussion of "Our Future Relations with Germany;" "Three Years in Hawaii," by Edwin Maxey; and an essay on "The Novel With a Purpose," by Frank Norris.

COUNTRY LIFE IN AMERICA.

IN the *May Country Life*, Mr. C. P. Ambler, in writing on "Our Mountain Forests," gives a description of the beautiful mountain region in North Carolina, Tennessee, South Carolina, Georgia, and Virginia which has been talked of for a national park, under the name the Appalachian National Park. Mr. Ambler advocates very heartily the purchase of some two million acres in this wonderful region. He says it is vastly more accessible than any of the other well-known national parks, being only twenty-four hours from New York, that it can be visited all the year around, and that it is one of the few regions where the lumberman has still left an opportunity to preserve the natural beauty of the mountain forest regions and protect the ultimate sources of the important water-courses. Senator Pritchard has introduced a bill in the Senate asking for an appropriation of \$5,000,000, to

acquire this land. Mr. Ambler says that it can be purchased for from two to five dollars an acre. If the matter is pushed through, the credit will belong very largely to Mr. Ambler himself, though he gives no evidence of this in his article, because his persistent advocacy of the scheme and ingenious appeals through a literary bureau to the interests important in the matter have been the chief causes why the project has succeeded in getting before Congress. Mr. Ambler says: "Nowhere on this continent can there be found to-day as large areas of virgin forests as there are in the southern Appalachians, and nowhere are the forests composed of so large a variety of hardwood trees. This is the point where the flora of the North and South practically meet,—where all varieties found in the North, as well as the South, grow in profusion, according to the altitude and the natural environment. Here the hemlock reaches its greatest growth, the pine, the oak, the ash, poplar, tulip, cherry, walnut, chestnut and many other kinds of trees grow to a size which can be found nowhere else in the country. True, the difficulty of marketing timber from these steep mountain slopes is enormous, but the price of lumber is soaring. Indeed, the inroads of unscientific lumbermen in this region have already become alarming."

A good practical article on "The Making of a Country Home" deals with the grading of the land, walks and drives. Mary Rogers Miller writes on "Glimpses of Brook Life," and Edgar M. Bacon on "The Inspiration of a Great Farm," telling how the development of a healthy and profitable dairy herd can be brought about by rigid selection, and how business methods can be applied to agriculture, as exemplified on Mr. Walter W. Law's model farm, Briarcliff Manor. Twelve years ago this tract of more than five thousand acres in Westchester County was split up into a number of small farms that were practically non-productive. To-day those worn-out places have united into one highly productive property.

Viola McColm gives the life history of the quaint little screech owl, with some remarkable photographs, in her article, "An Acquaintance with a Screech Owl." There is an article on "The Nursery and the Nurseryman," and many features of real interest to the lover of nature and of rural life.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE.

IN the May *Lippincott's* the complete novel is "A Mock Caliph and His Wife," by Edith Robinson. There is a pleasant travel sketch by Elizabeth R. Pennell, "Over the Alps in a Diligence." After the writer's experience in traveling *via* diligence, her confidence in the bicycle is confirmed.

Mr. Edward M. Alfriend contributes some "Recollections of Stonewall Jackson." Mr. Alfriend was a captain in the Virginia infantry, and was personally acquainted with General Jackson during the war period. He says Jackson always rode with a very short stirrup, and, when riding rapidly, kept his horse in a lope and stooped a little. He was not a graceful rider, but in battle he sat perfectly erect and seemed to grow taller. Whenever he appeared to his troops they always cheered him,—cheered him wildly as long as they could see him. They would do this whether on the march or under fire, in the thickest of the fight. Often after a day's hard and weary march, when the men were cooking their suppers, if he appeared they would abandon everything and cheer him. In "Food for Fishes," Mr. Frank H.

Sweet explains that the basis of all the larger life of the ocean, and in a great degree the growth and increase of fresh water fishes, is the microscopic creature present in nearly all water, the entomostraca. The young of all fresh-water fish eat these tiny creatures, invisible to the naked eye, which themselves feed on dead vegetable and animal matter.

THE NEW ENGLAND MAGAZINE.

IN the May *New England Magazine*, Mr. Herbert Small has an article on "Steel Shipbuilding in Massachusetts," which describes the work at the Fore River shipyards at Quincy, Mass. Mr. Small heralds this revival of Massachusetts shipbuilding as the most important feature in the growth of that commonwealth, which launched its first home-built ship a century and a half ago. Mr. R. W. Wilson writes on "The National Pike and Its Memories," and shows how for more than fifty years before the coming of the railroad that highway was the artery along which the country's life blood of commerce and travel ran from east to west. The State of Virginia built the road, so far as it was built, from Cumberland to St. Louis, the stretch from Baltimore to Cumberland being laid out by Maryland banks, which were rechartered in 1816 on condition that they should build it. There are two articles on Cape Cod, and other features of special interest to New Englanders.

OUTING.

IN the May *Outing* Mr. James H. Kidder discusses the much-mooted question of "The Relative Stopping Power of Large and Small Bore Rifles." Sportsmen seem to be divided into two practically equal camps as concerns the question as to whether big game can be most readily brought to book with the old smashing large-bore rifle or the more recently invented small bore, with its needle-like bullet and immense range. The opponents of the small bore say that the bullet goes through the animal with such velocity and neatness that it does not give enough shock to bring the quarry down. Mr. Kidder gives a considerable number of instances in which he has tried both types on large bears, and comes to the conclusion that the large-bore rifles certainly give the greater shock; but that it is worth while to use the 30.40, because he was able to do better shooting, and placed bullets more accurately. At the same time, he admits that this rifle requires proportionately more bullets to accomplish the same results as the 45.70, or large calibers.

In "The Story of the Trapper," Miss A. C. Laut tells of the vast profits made by the young French nobles who embarked in the fur trade when their countrymen were just beginning to advance up the Missouri from Louisiana, and across from Michilimackinac to the Mississippi. She says that two partners were known to bring out \$200,000 worth of furs from the great game preserve between Lake Superior and the headwaters of the Missouri, after eighteen months' absence from St. Louis or Montreal. There is an article on "Cross-Country Running," by E. H. Baynes; and on "The Conquest of Assiniboine," the magnificent peak in the Canadian Rockies, by L. J. Burpee. Dr. James A. Henshall, the famous fisherman and authority on the black bass, tells about "Inventing the Split Bamboo Rod," and B. B. Crowninshield, the yacht designer, writes on the "Trend of the Modern Racing Yacht."

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

IN the May *Atlantic Monthly* there is an amusing significant *jeu d'esprit* by Mr. Rollo Ogden, "The Disarmament Trust," which we have quoted from in another department.

William M. Salter opens the May number with an essay, "Second Thoughts on the Treatment of Anarchy," in which he calls for a more subtle treatment of the anarchists and their crimes against society than the mere framing of loose immigration laws and laws for yellow journals and campaign acrimonies. He thinks the roots of the evil are so much deeper that stress on these things comes near to being foolish. He attempts to show that the typical anarchist is not in ordinary situations inhuman, unsympathetic, or callous. He agrees that we must meet crime with punishment, but holds that anarchism is an intellectual phenomenon needing intellectual handling. He calls attention to the fact that anarchy is practiced by other than anarchists,—for instance, in lynching and mob riots. He calls attention to the bad example set by powerful and so-called conservative people in making the law a tool of their private interests. "To whatever extent special private interests direct the legislation of the country or the administration of the laws, to that extent the anarchist contention about the state tends to be justified."

A DEFENSE OF OUTDOOR SPORT.

Mr. John Corbin writes of the athletic life of to-day under the title, "The Modern Chivalry." He thinks that the question of whether the United States can maintain its brilliant position in the world is largely one of solidity and endurance. "We have made a brilliant foray: can we maintain our position? The question is largely one of solidity and endurance, and it is just here that the American physique and temperament, keen and active as it is, is likely to prove lacking. The country that is the home of the rest cure has the greatest need of rest; and of all forms of recuperation sport is the most powerful. Interesting testimony on this point may be gathered from Americans who are living and doing business in London. It is to this effect: the American is keener and more rapid; the Englishman lives his life slowly and more fully. As a business man, the American is said to be better up to forty-five or fifty; after that he is seldom as capable as the easy-going Englishman, who keeps his faculties steady and alert to a green old age. It is a sign of the times that no small part of the plentiful earnings of the American pioneer in English trade has gone into country houses and shooting boxes, and even the younger men are finding the 'week end outing' of commercial value. In the long run, American industry can probably profit by more holidays and less worry."

Prof. John Trowbridge, in an essay on "The Study of the Infinitely Small," tells of the achievements of modern physical chemistry, and says that the hope of the world lies in the labors of the physicist along the path and into the field of the infinitely little. "In 1860, the physicists were trying to comprehend and measure large things. In 1873, Maxwell enunciated his celebrated hypothesis that light and heat were electromagnetic in their nature. This theory is the leading one in the physical world; it connects into closer relationship phenomena which had never before been joined. It is a kernel of absolute truth,—perhaps the only such kernel in the material world."

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

"DOES the Race of Man Love a Lord?" is the suggestive title of an article contributed by Mark Twain to the *North American Review* for April. The humorist's conclusion is positive and unequivocal: "We do love a lord—and by that term I mean any person whose situation is higher than our own. The lord of a group, for instance: a group of peers, a group of millionaires, a group of hoodlums, a group of sailors, a group of newsboys, a group of saloon politicians, a group of college girls. No royal person has ever been the object of a more delirious loyalty and slavish adoration than is paid by the vast Tammany herd to its squalid idol of Wantage. There is not a bifurcated animal in that menagerie that would not be proud to appear in a newspaper picture in his company. At the same time, there are some in that organization who would scoff at the people who have been daily pictured in company with Prince Henry, and would say vigorously that *they* would not consent to be photographed with him—a statement which would not be true in any instance."

FUTURE OF THE SMALL COLLEGE.

President William R. Harper's paper on "The Trend of University and College Education in the United States" closes with an interesting discussion of the American small college and its functions. The denominational college, says President Harper, will sooner or later associate itself with other similar colleges, partly for protection and partly to secure greater strength. As a result of such confederations among the colleges, there will be a better distribution of work—all the colleges will not try to do every kind of work. Each of the federated colleges will be able to strengthen its faculties; a strong specialist in a particular subject may serve two or three institutions, instead of only one. Furthermore, President Harper predicts the close association of these smaller colleges, not only with one another, but also, in every case, with a university. There will then be an intermingling of university and college instructors and lecturers; the younger college instructors will have opportunities of special investigation at the university; books and apparatus may be loaned to the college by the university; scholarships and fellowships in the university may be opened to students in the college. The colleges of a certain denomination may be associated with a university known to be in sympathy with them and their work, even though college and university may be situated far apart, or, the colleges of a section, regardless of denominational connection, may be associated with the university of that district. Again, the colleges of a State may be associated with the State university. As important steps to be taken in working out an American system of higher education, President Harper indicates "coördination, specialization, and association."

OUR NATIONAL DEALINGS WITH THE INDIAN.

Mr. Hamlin Garland, in an article on "The Red Man's Present Needs," offers several suggestions to those who have the shaping of the Government's Indian policy—for example, that the families on each reservation should be grouped in little settlements of four or five families each, along the water-courses, rather than scattered over the uplands; that competent men should be employed to teach the Indians farming; that matrons be placed over

the women; that native arts and industries be encouraged; that boarding and industrial schools in each "farm district" displace all sectarian and non-reservation schools, and that no more Indian pupils be sent East; and that the Indian, after having received his allotment, be permitted to come and go as he pleases, and to visit other reservations.

POLICE REFORM.

A change in police administration, having reference to an abatement of the evils now endured in New York and in every other large American city, is proposed in an article contributed by Mr. W. A. Purrington, who suggests that the police force should be restricted to its true function, the protection of life, property, and public decency, the execution of process, and the surveillance of places suspected of being evil resorts, so as promptly to suppress offenses against public order. Members of the uniformed force should not be required to become petty spies. Policemen found in liquor saloons or places of evil resort, except when making arrests or executing process, should be sharply called to account by their superiors.

OTHER ARTICLES.

The Rt. Hon. Sir Richard Temple contributes a character sketch of Lord Randolph Churchill; Prince Kropotkin writes on "Russian Schools and the Holy Synod;" Dr. W. Wendlandt presents "A German View of the American Peril;" and Mr. Robert L. Cutting discusses "The Northern Securities Company and the Anti-Trust Law." There is also a posthumous paper by the late Jean de Bloch on "South Africa and Europe." Dr. Moriz Dub analyzes the public debt of Austria-Hungary, and Mr. Henry James reviews the career of George Sand. We have quoted in another department from the Rt. Hon. James Bryce's "Reflections on the State of Cuba."

THE FORUM.

THE opening article of the April *Forum* is contributed by Mr. Sydney Brooks, on "The Example of the Malay States" under British rule. It is an attempt to apply to American problems in the Philippines the lessons that Great Britain has learned in the course of her experience with similar populations in the Orient. British policy in the Malay Peninsula, according to Mr. Brooks, has exemplified these two principles—one, that an Eastern dependency requires Eastern treatment to a very great extent; the other, that a dependency should be administered in the interests of those who live in it, rather than of those who own it. Mr. Brooks warns us against the temptation to "spread the American idea." "Jeffersonian doctrines," not less than pure Gladstonianism, are out of place and even harmful in the tropics. The thing to do is to get rid of prejudice in favor of this or that political theory, and to look facts squarely in the face.

LEGALIZED RAILROAD POOLING.

In an article on the amendment of the Interstate Commerce Act, Mr. William A. Robertson advocates the plan which contemplates a full legal recognition of pooling or other form of traffic agreement as a necessary basis for steadiness of rates and the abolition of secret rate-cutting. On the failure of roads to agree as to their traffic arrangements, Mr. Robertson would empower the Interstate Commerce Commission to act as an

arbitrator, upon the voluntary submission of the dispute for its decision. Judicial powers, however, would be confined to purely judicial tribunals.

PROMOTION IN THE ARMY.

Major John H. Parker, U.S.A., severely criticizes the scheme of seniority promotion in the army as a working system. He offers the following suggestions for improvement:

"Establish by law a 'supernumerary list' of line officers, in each arm of the service, from captain to colonel, equal in each grade to 10 per cent. of the number now authorized by law in that grade. Prescribe by law that all promotions to this supernumerary list shall be for distinguished or meritorious service, to be determined in a prescribed manner, and place all officers in the service on an equal footing for such promotion. Prescribe that annually a board of three judge advocates shall select a list of candidates in each arm of the service for each grade on the supernumerary list in order of merit, as determined by consideration of official records of service. Prescribe that any officer in the service may make application for such consideration, or that any commanding officer may recommend any subordinate for such consideration, each application or recommendation to be accompanied by the official record of the service on which it is based. Prescribe that the candidates so selected shall be eligible for one year, and shall be considered by the next annual board if they fail of promotion during the year, but that all promotions during the year shall be from the list of candidates in the order determined by the annual board. Finally, let each officer so promoted be carried on in his proper place on the lineal register, without number, until he shall be promoted lineally to his supernumerary grade, at which time let him revert to his place in the lineal list, creating a vacancy in the supernumerary list to be filled as before."

THE LEASING OF GOVERNMENT LANDS FOR GRAZING.

Mr. John P. Irish raises the question, "Shall the United States Lease its Grazing Lands?" He shows that the free use, in common, of the public lands of the arid regions for grazing purposes has greatly depreciated the value of such lands, in many instances destroying the grass completely and cutting down river channels. Twenty years ago the same conditions confronted the colonial governments of Australia. A leasing system was devised which protected the rights of farmers and of all classes of stock-growers. Each man got a leasehold from the government, confined his stock to it, changed its grazing ground, and carefully nurtured the forage as fast as it was reseeded. The Australian ranges are now as good as in their virgin state. Mr. Irish advocates a similar system for our public lands in the West, the revenue to be applied to irrigation works.

BOER METHODS OF DEFENCE.

Mr. Edward B. Rose, writing on "The Boer in Battle," describes the low stone walls, or *schanzes*, so much employed by the Boers as breastworks. These are built of loose stones piled up some three feet high. Almost perfect protection from rifle fire is effected by them, and through the interstices between the stones the Boers watch for the approaching enemy. "On the smallest mark being presented, they either use the in-

terstices as loop-holes, or else they pop up, aim, fire, and are down again in an almost incredibly short space of time."

EDUCATIONAL PROBLEMS.

Prof. George T. Ladd, of Yale, continues his criticisms of university and college methods, begun in the March number, with a discussion of "The Disintegration and Reconstruction of the Curriculum." Professor Ladd is distinctly opposed to the elective system in colleges, holding that the principle itself is at fault—that, in fact, it was the introduction of the system that "disintegrated" the college curriculum, and that a modern curriculum and an elective curriculum are totally different, if not positively antagonistic to each other.

Prof. Paul H. Hanus, of Harvard, writing on "Our Chaotic Education," considers the effect of the application of the elective principle in secondary education. Professor Hanus admits that the result has been far from satisfactory; but, unlike Professor Ladd, he contends that the fault has been in the administration of the system, not in the system itself.

Mrs. Martha Krug Genthe, Ph.D. (Heidelberg), presents interesting facts regarding the position of women at the German universities. Mrs. Genthe predicts that within the next few years, in spite of the German opposition to co-education, there will develop a healthful companionship between the men and women students.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Earley Vernon Wilcox writes on "Preservation of Large Game;" Mr. A. Maurice Low on "The Anglo-Japanese Alliance;" Prof. Paul S. Reinsch on "Prince Henry's Visit;" Mr. H. L. West on "Proposed Amendments to the Constitution;" and Mr. Herbert W. Horwill attempts an answer to the question, "Is England Being Americanized?"

THE INTERNATIONAL MONTHLY.

THE April number of the *International Monthly* opens with an interesting discussion of "The Modern Soldier and the Military Lessons of Recent Wars," by Col. Charles W. Larned, of the United States Military Academy. Reasoning from the experience of both the Boers and the British in the South African War, Colonel Larned summarizes the determinative factors in future wars as follows: (1) The development of individuality and self-reliance in the soldier; (2) expert marksmanship in infantry fire; (3) expert marksmanship in artillery fire; (4) mobility in large bodies of troops of the nature of mounted infantry; (5) the abandonment of nearly all close formations and manoeuvres on the tactical field, as well as all drill and parade exercises of the old wooden order tending to automatic habits and ideas; (6) a field uniform designed solely with reference to service; (7) if practicable, some form of individual perfection as an adjunct of offensive assault. Professor Larned closes his article with a tribute to the American volunteer soldier.

"The American soldier is always a citizen and a volunteer; always a thinking, independent, fearless, self-respecting man, who fights for his country and his rights, and by him the tradition of the military cockatoo must ever be viewed with aversion. His discipline is higher than that of the continental automaton, because it is not the discipline of fear and conscription. No more subordinate, cheerful, and honestly respectful soldier is to be found in the world than he; devoted to

his officer, frank and fearless,—the very traits which shocked the harsh formalists of the foreign powers in Asia are the elements which make him the foremost soldier of the new century and the highest type of the profession of arms."

THE PROBLEM OF THE UNIVERSE.

In his statement of the theory of the universe as occupying only finite space and as of finite duration, Prof. Simon Newcomb admits the difficulty of yielding full acceptance of the physicists' conclusion of the gradual dying of the universe,—the radiation of its light into an unfathomable abyss from which it can never return. "Who knows," says Professor Newcomb, "but that the radiant property that Becquerel has found in certain forms of matter may be a residuum of some original form of energy which is inherent in great cosmical masses and has fed our sun during all the ages required by the geologists for the structure of the earth's crust? It may be that in this phenomena we have the key to the great riddle of the universe, with which profounder secrets of matters than any we have penetrated will be open to the eyes of our successors."

OTHER ARTICLES.

M. Alfred Fouilleé concludes his study of contemporary French philosophy; Edouard Rod reviews Maeterlinck's essay on the life of bees; Mr. Emil Steinbach writes on "Government Control of the Trusts," and Mr. R. Hotowetz discusses "Export Bounties on Sugar in Europe." The chronicle of the month is furnished, as usual, by Mr. Joseph B. Bishop.

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

IN another department we have quoted at some length from an article on Roumania contributed to the April *Contemporary* by Mlle. Vacaresco. Among other articles in this number, Mr. John Gamble discusses the causes of the dearth of candidates for holy orders, and suggests that the chief cause for the present lack of candidates is the extent to which the standard of orthodoxy has been changed in the last generation. Mr. Charles Douglas writes upon the Liberal League from the point of view of one who believes that the South African war is conducted with a humanity deliberate, scrupulous, and, on the whole, effective.

ENGLAND AND PROTECTION.

Dr. E. J. Dillon, in an article on "The Commercial Needs of the Empire," makes an earnest and vehement plea for a return to the policy of protection. He says: "Unless England is to follow in the footsteps of Spain and Holland, and at an immeasurable quicker pace than either, free trade must be once for all set aside as a commercial system which has done its work and is no longer in harmony with the altered conditions of international competition."

THE ROMAN CHURCH AND BIBLICAL CRITICISM.

Mr. Austin West gives a very interesting account of the commission of twelve appointed by the Pope to sit in judgment upon all the leading questions of the higher criticism. The appointment of this commission was brought about by Cardinal Richards' accusation against the Abbé Loisy, who seems to be a kind of Roman Catholic Robertson Smith. He published a volume of biblical studies, in which he sets forth, among other things, that the Pentateuch as we now have it cannot

possibly be the work of Moses; that the first eleven chapters of Genesis, while they may embody traditional memories of historical significance, are in no sense an exact or real history of the origin of the world or of man; that the whole of the New Testament ought to be freely criticised as to its origin, owing to the freedom with which such documents were edited in the olden time.

"Dr. Loisy's view is that the Fourth Gospel is a *spiritual* interpretation of our Lord's teaching, the Gospel of Christ lived over again in the mind and religious experience of a privileged soul, in contrast with the material or historical interpretation of Christ in the Synoptics."

Instead of allowing the question raised by the abbé and the cardinal to be decided by consultants of the two congregations of the Index and the Inquisition, the Pope, on August 30 last, appointed a permanent international pontifical commission of twelve persons, under the presidency of Cardinal Parocchi. Father David Fleming was the Irish secretary of the committee; Dr. Robert F. Clark represented England; and Mr. Granman, of Washington, the United States. Several of the twelve are very advanced in their views, and Mr. West thinks that the appointment of the commission marks an epoch in the history of Roman Catholicism.

BRITISH RULE IN INDIA.

The prime minister of an important native state of India says that the two jubilees of the late Queen made the people of India feel a disparity of affection compared with her subjects in other parts of the empire. That feeling of soreness threatens to become acute unless something is done to make India feel that the English are not indifferent to the keen sense of loyalty by which Indians are animated. This native prime minister says:

"To achieve this object two things should be attended to. In the first place, Indians should be allowed more opportunities of cultivating devotion to the person of their Emperor; and in the second place, a natural feeling of pride and glory in being associated with the British Empire should be allowed to grow in their minds."

There are no practical difficulties in the way of allowing Indians access to the British court; but this prime minister would go much further than this, as may be seen from the following extract from his article:

"Lord Curzon has in various ways been enlisting the interest of the Indian people in the British Government. His cadet corps is a happy move in that direction. It would be to his lordship's lasting credit if he went a step further and persuaded the British Government to give an honored place to the Indian princes in the ranks of the imperial army, and to trust them with commands in the field when occasions arose to defend the empire against external danger. It would be a clever stroke of policy to incorporate the noblemen of India among the aristocracy of the empire by conferring British titles on them. Outside the limits of India no Indian nobleman feels sure of his rank, and thus has no personal interest in the affairs of the empire."

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

In the *Nineteenth Century* for April South Africa takes up two papers. Mr. J. W. Cross writes upon "Capital and Population" in that country. He is of opinion that veldt life will prove much more attractive to Germans and Scandinavians, or even to Italians, than to Englishmen, and points out that sixty years

ago British emigrants were much more inclined to go to British colonies than they are now. The Hon. Mrs. Evelyn Cecil writes on "Female Emigration to South Africa." She thinks that it is England's duty to "send out some of our best women to the country where we have sacrificed so many of our best men," and recommends the expedient, sanctioned by Mr. Asquith, of farming for women near the great towns.

LORD ROSEBERY'S WHIGGS.

Mr. Lloyd Sanders, in a short article, suggests that Lord Rosebery and his followers should abandon the term Liberal-Imperialists and call themselves Whigs or "Whig-Patriots." They are a war party, he says, and resemble the Whigs of Queen Anne's reign in objecting to a cobbled peace.

"Whiggery of the most inveterate order inspires Lord Rosebery's and Mr. Asquith's abjuration of home rule, now that it has failed to commend itself to the British electorate. An exact example of such airy opportunism is not easily discoverable in the whole confused course of party history. The Conservatives have abandoned principles time and again when innovation has been carried in the teeth of their resistance; such was the surrender to reform commended by the Tamworth manifesto, such Mr. Disraeli's ultimate attitude toward protection. But it is one thing to throw away beliefs which have become antiquated and unattainable prejudices; quite another to clutch at brand-new ideas, to sport them as a party badge, and then contemptuously discard them."

THE BRITISH NAVAL RESERVE.

Mr. Laird Clowes writes on "The Condition of the Naval Reserve," arguing that one of the most efficacious means of making the reserve popular would be to afford facilities for men as well as officers to join sea-going ships for one or more periods of twelve months' training, and give them afterward small retaining fees in proportion to their qualifications.

COLOR-BLINDNESS.

Mr. Edridge-Green, writing on "Color-Blindness," sums up as follows:

"It is probable that though we have gained in color perception we have lost in acuteness of sight. It is well known that savages have a far more acute sight than is normal in civilized communities. I have examined a color-blind person who was able to read colored test types at more than twice the normal distance. There is no doubt whatever that the sense of color and the perception of light and shade are quite distinct. In the same way acuteness of hearing and musical ability are not related. The theory which I have constructed to explain the phenomena of color perception is consistent with every fact which I have alluded to in this paper. It is easy to suppose that primitive man saw all objects of a uniform hue, just as they appear in a photograph, but that he had a very acute perception for differences of luminosity. In course of time a new faculty of the mind, a color-perceiving center, became developed."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. G. A. Raper writes on "Freemasonry in France." Miss M. F. Johnson, in a paper entitled "The Case Against Hospital Nurses," says that nurses are systematically overworked, having as a rule a working day of twelve hours for seven days in the week.

Archdeacon Fletcher writes on "The Renewed Struggle for the Schools." Mr. P. F. Rowland, an Australian, deals with "The Literature of the Australian Commonwealth."

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

THE *National Review* for April is a fairly good number. Since the *Nineteenth Century* this month has dropped the publication of the chronicle which usually appears over the signature of Sir T. Wemyss Reid, the chronicle of the *National Review*, has a monopoly among the half-crown English magazines of a monthly record of events. But the *National* this month drops its American chronicle, and confines itself to the episodes of the month and the story of Greater Britain.

PREPARATION FOR WAR.

The editor asked Mr. Spencer Wilkinson to write an article pointing out the urgency of organizing a North Sea squadron and a North Sea dockyard in order to meet the hostile intentions of the German Government as regards Great Britain. Mr. Wilkinson refuses, and gives reasons for his refusal. It would be more profitable, Mr. Wilkinson thinks, for private persons "to reserve all their energies in regard both to the naval and military defence of the empire for the purpose of urging on the public and the government the imperative need for providing both the navy and the army with a headquarters staff, organized upon sound principles, and therefore insuring that at the moment of each important political decision a true view of the strategical conditions should be laid before the cabinet and duly considered by that body."

PAPAL INFALLIBILITY.

Mr. J. McCabe, formerly a priest in the Roman Catholic Church, in reviewing a book on "Roads to Rome," says:

"It is thirty years since the infallibility of the Pope was defined. During that period there have been vast waves of disturbing discussion at every point where dogma comes in contact with science, history, and philosophy. Roman Catholics have been no less harassed and perplexed than members of other churches. What advantage have they derived from their precious dogma in this succession of storms? They have not had a particle of supernatural assistance. Leo XIII. has issued many encyclicals, it is true, but not a single word that has emanated from the Vatican since 1870 lays claim to infallibility. The truth is, that during thirty years of critical discussion there has been no 'living voice' of convincing authority in the Church of Rome, except on paper; and where the trustful Catholic will look for some tangible ground for hope that the silence will ever be broken it is impossible to imagine."

A PLEA FOR ATROCITIES IN WAR.

Mr. T. Miller Maguire, writing on the German army in France, dwells upon the evidence in the records of the German operations in France in 1870-71, which tends to prove that the German authorities levied collective penalties upon French villagers, and made the innocent suffer for the guilty. He quotes with approval Count von Moltke's recommendation to Von Werder, to hold parishes responsible for the deeds of their individual members when such cannot be discovered, and also quotes with approval Prince Frederick William's orders to levy collective penalties upon the communes to which

irregular troops belong, and also to the dwellers in territory which has been the scene of their offenses. These things, he thinks, afford more than ample justification for everything that Great Britain has done in South Africa. But Mr. Maguire constantly ignores the fact that twenty-eight years after the Franco-German War was brought to a close the representatives of almost all the civilized governments of the world unanimously agreed to place the ban of civilization upon the methods of barbarism which Mr. Maguire apparently holds up to our admiration, if not for our imitation. The 50th article of the Rules of War drawn up at The Hague explicitly condemns the order of Prince Frederick William and the instructions of Von Moltke. It runs thus: "No general penalty, pecuniary or otherwise, shall be inflicted on the population on account of the acts of individuals for which it cannot be regarded as collectively responsible."

THE PALL MALL MAGAZINE.

THE Easter number of the *Pall Mall Magazine* shows no signs that it will be displaced from its position as the leading English illustrated monthly. The articles on King Alfonso of Spain and Lord Salisbury are separately noticed.

BRITISH STATESMEN VIEWED BY AN AMERICAN.

The "well-known American publicist" who so sympathetically sketched Lord Salisbury has some remarks to make about some other British statesmen.

Of Lord Curzon he says that he has probably more personal power and power of initiative than any ruler in the world. The "splendid experiment" has proved a splendid success.

Of Lord Cromer he says he is a man of business rather than a diplomatist; "a young man of sixty, erect, alert, equal to his work." Of living experts in the rare art of conversation, Sir William Harcourt and Lord Rosebery are first. Lord Lansdowne possesses the supreme gift of tact, and when Lord Pauncefote's retirement was recently contemplated there was some question of Lord Lansdowne succeeding him.

"Black Michael" holds his conviction first and his office second. Few men in high office are less loved, or care less for the affection of those about them; none is more respected.

Of Mr. Brodrick he can only say that he is a good example of the highest order of civil service, blessed with a departmental mind; while Mr. Wyndham is a remarkable example of a young man belonging to the leisured class who prefers the strenuous life.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

Mr. J. G. Leigh, discussing the *pros* and *cons* of the rival routes, is distinctly in favor of the Panama route. It is (1) shorter, (2) needs far less labor to complete it, (3) has more facilities for transport, (4) has a better climate, (5) there is less risk for malaria, (6) the cost (*a*) of construction and (*b*) of maintenance is considerably less, and (7) the time in which a deep-draught vessel could go through is little more than one-third as long as for Nicaragua.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. W. A. Pearce writes of "plants that walk." Mr. D. W. Freshfield writes of a vacation tour in the Himalayas. Mary Howarth writes of the weaving of the King's mantle of gold and other coronation finery at Braintree and other places.

THE CONTINENTAL REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

GERMAN MAGAZINES.

THE *Deutsche Revue* contains a review of Dr. Conan Doyle's book on the war in South Africa, and regrets that, although given away free in Germany, it receives no attention to speak of: for after all, says the reviewer, it may be taken to represent the views of the educated classes in England. There is also an open letter to the Dutch prime minister, praising him for his efforts on behalf of peace. Dr. Cabanes contributes one or two Victor Hugo anecdotes. From these it would appear that the great poet had a very high opinion of himself, and corresponded with most of the sovereigns of Europe on terms of equality.

Hugo von Hoffmannsthal contributes an essay upon Victor Hugo to the *Deutsche Rundschau*, dealing chiefly with the picture of the world shown in his works. It makes interesting reading, and a few well-chosen quotations give force and point to his view of the poet. Eleonore von Bojanowski concludes her article upon Huder and Duchess Louise.

Ueber Land und Meer contains a finely illustrated article upon icebergs and the wonderful attraction of the world of ice. The photographs of the bergs are splendidly done, and give a good idea of their impressive grandeur. Gustav Meinecke writes upon the wonderful development of Schöneberg, one of the suburbs of Berlin. Photographs of the principal buildings and streets accompany the article. Yet another article on Victor Hugo is contributed by L. Sivethof. The telephone system of Berlin is ably described by Otto Jentsch. The photograph of the huge central office interior is excellent.

Nord und Süd published its three hundredth number in March. In a foreword by the editor its history is traced from its foundation exactly a quarter of a century ago. Beginning shortly after the creation of the German Empire, it has witnessed and chronicled marvelous changes and immense strides in commerce, in social development, in literature. We wish our contemporary every success during the next twenty-five years, in which it will, without doubt, continue to keep up its high reputation.

GERMAN COLONIAL STATISTICS.

Ulrich von Hassell gives some interesting figures about German colonies in the *Monatsschrift für Stadt und Land*. It appears that the total white population in the four African possessions is only 5,571! Of these 3,760 are Germans, and these are largely composed of troops and officials. The increase since 1896 is only some 2,300 whites. Turning to the South Sea colonies the figures are little better. Omitting Kiautschau, there are only 6,500 whites living there, Samoa contributing 950 to the total. The trade returns show an increase of 16,000,000 marks (\$4,000,000) on imports into the African colonies, being now 36,000,000; but the exports have only increased 2,000,000 marks (\$500,000) since 1896, when the value of exports was 11,000,000 marks. The Pacific possessions have a total trade return of 57,000,000 marks, while in 1898 they had only 32,000,000. The total German trade with all colonies appears to be only 25,000,000 marks—almost twice what it was five years ago. The writer gives many other particulars about the colonies, and his article will be of great use to those interested in the development of German enterprise overseas.

THE DUTCH MAGAZINES.

DEALING first with the illustrated—and therefore more “popular”—magazines of Holland, the most interesting article is to be found in *Elsevier's Geillustreerd Maandschrift*, and treats of a collection of boots and shoes of all countries. There is the old Spanish shoe, in leather and velvet, the heel of which seems to be coming apart from the shoe proper; the Chinese, of silk and velvet, looking something like one shoe on another; the product of Tunis (“Koeb-Keb”) is made of white wood, and has the appearance of a chopper; and others, both curious and interesting, are illustrated and described in the article. The continuation of the article on “The Land of the Khmers” comes next in point of interest. The illustrations are of some of the ruins of Angkor-Wat, in Cambodia, described in school geographies as “the most remarkable monuments of Further India.” The Khmers—one would like to know exactly how to pronounce the name!—are worth becoming acquainted with; they are possessed of a warlike spirit, among other qualifications, and go into battle “like the heroes of Homer,” says the writer. Articles on Dutch art, stories and editorial chat are included in the contents.

Woord en Beeld (freely translated, “Pen and Pencil”) gives articles on Sonsbeek, an estate near Arnhem, and old Flemish towns, both illustrated. The “celebrity” for this month is Dr. Bronsveld, one of the great sons of the Protestant Reformed Church, a sturdy antagonist of Rome. The writer says that Dr. Bronsveld is not very popular, because he speaks the truth fearlessly; and the portrait accompanying the article enables one to believe it without difficulty. A story, music, and an installment of a novel, given as a supplement, complete the number.

The heavier reviews are headed by *De Gids*; this review usually leads off with a novel or a short story, and this month the celebrated Dutch novelist, Louis Couperus, gives us two legends, of which “The Unholy Heritage” is the more dramatic. Prof. A. G. van Hamel deals in his usual scholarly and thorough style with French Symbolists. Professor van Hamel is at home in French literature, not to mention other things, and one may be sure of something good from his pen. The essay on Dutch naval strength shows us that even Holland is troubled about its navy. For a long period the navy had but scant attention, but during the last decade there was a change, and the introduction of electricity, quick-firing guns, and other modern improvements has brought the Dutch navy more into line. Mr. van Rossum writes of the ships and the men in an exhaustive manner, regrets the lack of experience in certain officers, whom he does not mention, but classes as the “older officers,” and touches on the question of hygiene in the Indian fleet.

Vragen des Tijds has an article on another burning question—the revision of the tariff. He deals with the flow of goods from the Rhine, more than nine million tons, of which two-thirds come under the head of free of duty. The German invasion of Holland will probably be checked to some extent, although there is a desire to do nothing that will seriously hamper trade. “The Purification of Waste Water” and a political essay make up the current issue.

NOUVELLE REVUE.

THE *Nouvelle Revue* is interesting rather as expressing the sentiments of young France than as a literary or artistic publication. In the second March number are three timely articles; the one deals with the new German customs tariff; the second analyzes, from the anti-British point of view, the Anglo-Japanese treaty; the third describes with intelligent care the co-operative communities of the United States. M. Rafalovich, who is in his own way an expert, evidently regards the German tariff as a menace to French trade. Nowhere does protection rule more triumphantly than in the German Empire. For instance, every article of dress sent from Paris to Germany is highly taxed, not only according to its intrinsic value, but according to the price paid for it in France. Accordingly, private individuals, especially those German ladies who procure their clothes from the land of dress, do all in their power to evade the law, and by an arrangement with their French dressmakers and milliners articles of clothing which have cost thousands of dollars are debited—for the benefit of the customs officer—at 5 per cent. of what has actually been paid, or will be paid for them! The present German Emperor is said not to be a friend of protection, but his ambition ties his hands; thus, in 1900, *apropos* of the German navy bill, beer, alcohol, and, above all, sparkling wines, were all taxed more heavily than had been the case before. The new tariff goes so far as to tax human hair, fans, paint brushes, carboard, books, illustrations and pictures, watches and clocks, and even toys. In his next article M. Raffalovich apparently intends to give a brief sketch of what German protection will bring forth.

The Anglo-Japanese treaty evidently fills M. de Pourvourville with apprehension, though he admits that on the face of it the new agreement was only entered into to keep not to destroy peace. He evidently considers that had it not been for the South African War, England and France would by now have been plunged into bitter conflict. This view is much held in France, where it is firmly believed that Mr. Chamberlain was at one time "playing" for an Anglo-French naval conflict. The French writer evidently fears that, once the South African imbroglio is out of the way, the more ambitious spirits who guide the destinies of the British Empire will once more turn their attention to France; and he naturally fears lest Japan should prove a powerful ally the far East, and he strongly advises that France and Russia should, on their side, enter into an alliance with China.

M. Jadot is evidently fascinated by the American religious and communistic societies, notably by the Shakers, whom he considers lineally descended from the "Camisards," who were persecuted and practically driven out of France in the eighteenth century, some taking refuge in England, and others in America. He describes, with evident admiration, the Amana Society, the outcome of a German religious movement established in the State of Iowa in 1843, and which has since prospered exceedingly—in fact, the society now owns 28,000 acres, and is divided into seven villages. Here may be seen an ideal republican community, having solved the servant problem, all the work being done in common, all the food being consumed in restaurants. There is but one shop in each village, and there everything that is necessary for human comfort, though not for luxury, may be purchased at cost price. There is

no room in an Amana settlement for the lazy, or for the beggar; there is no police, and no precautions are taken against thieves. Public houses are strictly prohibited, but in each village there is an inn or hotel.

THE ITALIAN REVIEWS.

THE *Rassegna Nazionale*, March 16, publishes a long, melancholy description of the Italian foundling hospitals, with some account of the reforms that have already been introduced in some places, notably at Milan and Rovigo, and of those recommended by a recent commission of inquiry. No one will question the urgent need of reform on reading that whereas the death-rate of legitimate babies under one year is 175 per 1,000, among foundlings it is 376 per 1,000, and in the Campagna it rises as high as 459. Yet this is not the only evil of a system which allows unmarried mothers to dispose of their offspring without fear of subsequent inquiries. It encourages illicit unions, deprives children of their parents' care, and, owing to bad internal management, frequently conduces to infantile immorality. It is now proposed that the old-fashioned foundling hospitals, where a child can be deposited at the gate, should be abolished altogether, and that the necessary assistance should take the form of a small weekly sum to the mother, to enable her to keep the child herself, or to some respectable peasant woman, to take charge of it in her stead. Where orphanages for deserted children appear necessary, they should invariably be supervised by a skilled doctor. Unfortunately, as the author of the article points out, political questions take precedence of social questions in the Italian Parliament, as elsewhere, so the chance of this much-needed reform being carried seems remote.

In the *Nuova Antologia* (March 1), D. Angeli writes with personal knowledge and warm appreciation of the late Lord Dufferin, whom he describes as "an admirable *dilettante*, who knew how to enjoy life in its most perfect forms, and to create himself a world in which he could live at his ease." His talents, his charm of conversation, and his love of Italy combined to make him by far the most popular ambassador whom England has sent to Rome of recent years. In the same number an illustrated article of the walls of Bologna, with their delightful gateways, and another, also illustrated, on the celebrated pavement of Siena Cathedral, with due acknowledgment to Mr. H. Cust's recent volume on the subject, should interest all travelers in Italy. The growing interest in "feminism," which is one of the features of intellectual life in Italy to-day, finds confirmation in a series of articles on women's education in America which Prof. A. Mosso, of Turin, has started in the mid-March number. He writes of the various colleges in a most appreciative vein, and it is clear that the sight of female undergraduates, who were both hard-working and womanly, and of attractive lady-professors in cap and gown, shattered many of his national prejudices. Lovers of folklore will be interested in a very full account of the beautiful Esthonian epic-poem, "Kalevi-poef,"—i. e., "The Son of Kalev,"—which, for many who do not know the Esthonian tongue, can only be read to advantage in German, although an English prose translation does exist.

The Victor Hugo centenary has had its echo in many of the Italian magazines, the most noteworthy article being contributed by the novelist, A. Fogazzaro, to the *Nuova Antologia*.

THE NEW BOOKS.

RECENT AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PUBLICATIONS.

TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION.

"Ocean to Ocean" (Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.) is an account of Nicaragua and its people by Lieut. J. W. G. Walker, U.S.N. Lieutenant Walker is a son of Rear-Admiral Walker, who is at the head of the Isthmian Canal Commission. In this volume he records observations made while conducting the western branch of the survey of 1898. The book describes the scenic features of the route, and is not intended in any sense as a plea for the Nicaragua route as contrasted with the Panama, but incidentally the writer enumerates the advantages of Nicaragua. These include a saving of from one to two days upon all trans-isthmian commerce, except that originating or ending upon the west coast of South America; more favorable hygienic conditions, indicating less loss of life during construction; the possibility of developing large portions of Nicaragua and Costa Rica, and of establishing, during the period of construction, intimate business relations; and an average saving of about nine days for sailing ships in reaching and leaving the termini, due to the prevalence of trade winds not felt at Panama. The chief disadvantage of the Nicaragua route is the cost of operation and maintenance, which is estimated at \$3,300,000 per annum, or \$1,300,000 more than the Panama route. Lieutenant Walker concludes, therefore, that if the canal is regarded as a business venture, the Panama location is preferable; but if the canal is regarded as a means of benefiting mankind, and particularly the citizens of the United States, the Nicaragua route has many strong claims to consideration.

A new volume on "The Moors," by Budgett Meakin, author of "The Moorish Empire" and other works, has just been published by the Macmillans. This is a very full description of Moorish social customs. The statements of facts are said to have been carefully verified, and references are given to various authorities.

The late Dr. Maltbie D. Babcock was a gifted writer, and in the letters that he wrote to the Men's Club of his New York church, before he contracted the fatal fever on his journey last year to the Holy Land, his powers of description and word-painting were well displayed. The letters really constituted a record of the journey, and they have been brought together in a little volume entitled "Letters from Egypt and Palestine" (Scribners). Travel-sketching as good as this is comparatively rare nowadays. Several illustrations made from photographs taken by Dr. Babcock himself add interest to the book.

The exciting story of the great Nome conspiracy, in which a federal judge, a district attorney, and a special agent of the United States Department of Justice were involved, while it constitutes a considerable part of Mr. Lanier McKee's little volume on "The Land of Nome" (New York: the Grafton Press), should not absorb the reader's attention to the exclusion of other important features of the book. Mr. McKee saw the rush to the gold-fields, making two trips from San Francisco to Cape Nome and the district back of it. He learned

what the miners had to contend with and became familiar with the types that congregate in such frontier settlements. His picture of the whole situation is luminous.

SOCIOLOGY AND POLITICS.

A notable addition to "The Citizen's Library of Economics, Politics, and Sociology," edited by Prof. Richard T. Ely (Macmillan), is the volume by Miss Jane Addams, of Hull House, Chicago, on "Democracy and Social Ethics." Although this book presents the substance of a course of university lectures, its pages are remarkably—we were about to say refreshingly—free from the customary academic limitations. The lectures, in fact, are the result of actual experience in hand-to-hand contact with social problems, and are in no sense the product of cloister study. When Miss Addams treats such topics as "Charitable Effort," "Industrial Amelioration," and "Political Reform" the reader is soon made to feel assured that her conclusions have not been reached through the reading of what other writers have had to say on these topics, but have rather been forced upon her during intervals of reflection in the midst of the various activities of which Hull House is at once the center and the inspiration. No more truthful description, for example, of the political "boss" as he thrives to-day in our great cities has ever been written than is contained in Miss Addams' chapter on "Political Reform." The whole chapter will be accepted as a realistic picture of conditions as they are to-day in the city of Chicago. The same thing may be said of the other chapters of the book in regard to their presentation of social and economic facts; and while there is no attempt to deduce formal conclusions, the reader is continually impressed with the importance and value of the data thus presented.

"The Level of Social Motion," by Michael A. Lane (Macmillan), is an attempt to formulate certain conclusions regarding the future of human society,—for example, that human society is rapidly moving toward a state of equality, realizing the ideal of Christian socialism, and that this is being accomplished by the operation of the same forces as those described by Darwin in his law of natural selection. The author is also impressed by the fact that the brain of civilized woman is increasing in weight, and he predicts that a social state will result in which men and women will be intellectually equal, or nearly so. It seems, also, that the human population of the earth is moving with accelerating force toward a mean, or normal number which, when once reached, can never again be disturbed. As regards the inferior races of the earth, the author argues that through the reaction of social conditions upon which this twofold equilibrium rests—the equilibrium of economic equality and that of a stable number of population—these races must be totally eliminated, not by war or pestilence, but by the general diffusion of wealth and education which the march of progress demands.

"Anticipations," by H. G. Wells (Harpers) is a fore-

cast of the reaction of mechanical and scientific progress upon human life and thought. The problems thus exhibited by Mr. Wells are largely sociological in their nature,—for example, the probable diffusion of great cities, the development of social elements, the life-history of democracy, war in the twentieth century, and faith, morals, and public policy in the twentieth century. Mr. Wells attributes to mechanical science the impulse of about all the political progress that the race has made in the recent past or is to make in the future. In the author's discussion of the social reactions to be brought about by the mechanical and scientific changes there is a striking absence of a positive social programme.

A book on "Crime in Its Relations to Social Progress," contributed by Dr. Arthur Cleveland Hall to the Columbia University "Studies in History, Economics, and Public Law" (Macmillan), emphasizes the apparent paradox that crime is increasing along with the growth of knowledge, intelligence, social morality, and all the various elements that go to make up what we call civilization. The author, indeed, holds that "the persistent enlargement of the field of crime is a necessity for all truly progressive nations." Professor Giddings in his introduction to the volume, however, makes clear the distinction between increase of crime and an increase in the actual number of harmful deeds. As Dr. Hall shows, many acts that were formerly harmless and socially beneficial may become harmful as civilization grows higher and more complex. There is, therefore, a distinct increase of crime even when the number of harmful acts remains the same. On the whole, then, Dr. Hall's view is optimistic, in so far as he shows that the steady increase of crime revealed in moral statistics is really due to the increasing morality of the community.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie's new book, "The Empire of Business" (Doubleday, Page & Co.), deals with a multitude of practical topics of the greatest interest to every American business man. The volume is a mine of practical advice on such topics as "Thrift as a Duty," "How to Win Fortune," "Wealth and Its Uses," together with a full discussion of important public topics in the field of American trade relations, railroad development, and iron and steel manufacturing. The book, of course, derives its chief significance from Mr. Carnegie's own business career, which in point of success has seldom been equalled in this or any other country.

Messrs. Joseph Rowntree and Arthur Sherwell, who were the joint authors of "The Temperance Problem and Social Reform," have written an interesting little book entitled "British 'Gothenburg' Experiments and Public-House Trusts" (London: Hodder & Stoughton), describing the various attempts made from time to time in Great Britain to eliminate the element of private profit from the liquor traffic, and to diminish thereby the evils of public-house drinking. The attention of Americans has recently been attracted to the public-house trust companies by the visit to this country of Earl Grey, with whose name the movement in that direction has been associated for several years. The principles and working programmes of these trust companies are fully described in this volume, and much useful information regarding the movement is presented.

The League for Political Education, of New York, has published a new edition of "A Political Primer of New York City and State," by Adele M. Fielde. This revision has, of course, been made necessary by the changes

wrought by the Charter Revision Commission and the New York Legislature of 1901 in the charter of Greater New York. In addition to other valuable features as a handbook of New York City government, the "Primer" contains a directory of city officers and population statistics from the last federal census.

A discussion of agricultural conditions from the socialist's point of view is contained in a little volume entitled "The American Farmer," by A. M. Simons, editor of the *International Socialist Review* (Chicago: Charles H. Kerr & Co.). The author begins with an historical survey of the agricultural development of the various sections of the Union, and proceeds to discuss the economics of agriculture in relation to the movement of population cityward, and the transformation of agricultural methods, and concludes with a picture of the coming evolution and a discussion of the next steps toward a realization of the socialistic ideal.

If any man in the United States can be regarded as an authority on what has been accomplished in the irrigation of arid lands, it should be Mr. Frederick Haynes Newell, Chief Hydrographer of the United States Geological Survey. For the past twelve years Mr. Newell has been engaged in an exhaustive study of the cost of irrigation works in our Western territories, the capacity of reservoirs, the flow of rivers, and the artesian or underground waters throughout the arid regions. The volume by Mr. Newell on "Irrigation in the United States" (Crowell) is the outcome of this laborious research. In writing the book, Mr. Newell has had constantly in mind the needs of the prospective homeseeker of moderate means, and his opportunities on our vacant public lands. Even in his description of irrigation apparatus Mr. Newell has given much attention to the homemade contrivances which will have to be largely relied upon by the first settlers in a new country. Mr. Newell's explanations of this crude machinery are clear enough to be helpful to the average reader, and should be of material assistance to the pioneer irrigator. The book is illustrated with photographic plates and diagrams.

BOOKS ON OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Mr. Archibald R. Colquhoun, the Asiatic traveler, has written a new book entitled "The Mastery of the Pacific" (Macmillan). It may astonish some of Mr. Colquhoun's European readers to note his classification of the colonial powers of the far East. As chief of these powers he ranks the United States, Great Britain, Holland, and Japan. Germany, France, and Russia he regards as minor powers with respect to their colonies in the Pacific. The United States, however, in Mr. Colquhoun's opinion, will be the dominant factor in the mastery of the Pacific. In his chapters on the United States in the Pacific, Mr. Colquhoun pays a tribute to the wisdom and ability of Governor-General Taft. Mr. Colquhoun's advice to the American Government is to interfere as little as possible with the customs, prejudices, and religions of the Filipinos, and to "keep a tight hold."

The two-volume work by Mr. Charles Henry Butler on "The Treaty-Making Power of the United States" (New York: Banks Law Publishing Company) is handicapped, as far as a large proportion of its proper constituency of readers is concerned, by its title and its appearance. It would seem to be simply a law book, and it has very many features which entitle it to honorable mention among the very best books on inter-

national law. But it is much more. It is of greater and more immediate importance to the historian and the student of constitutional history and diplomacy than to the lawyer, and it should find a place among the indispensable reference books on the history, constitution, and policy of the United States of America in every public and university library. Scarcely any branch of public law has hitherto been in a more unsatisfactory state, so far as cases and authorities are concerned, than the general question of the extent and limitations of the treaty-making power.

Mr. Butler's book does not, indeed, contain the text of treaties now in force, but it contains a complete table, with reference to the volumes of the "Statutes at Large," where the treaties can be found, and with sufficient information about each particular document to enable the student to pursue further investigations intelligently and easily. As a storehouse of valuable facts the book would, therefore, alone deserve high praise, for the author is himself so ardent a student of the questions involved that he knows by experience just what is required by way of arrangement, annotation, and indexing, so as to provide the best possible tool for the student or the investigator. Nor is it only the student of history or diplomacy who will be greatly assisted by Mr. Butler's labors. The constitutional lawyer will find a reference, and in most cases a very clear and accurate summary, of every case decided on questions bearing upon the treaty-making power of the federal Government, as well as the national sovereignty and power of territorial acquisition of the United States. A special appendix is devoted to the insular cases recently decided by the Supreme Court, so that the book is entirely up to date. Mr. Butler's own discussion of the problems involved is clear and logical, and evidently based on thorough consideration of all the points involved. The problems discussed in this work may any day become of the most vital importance to the people of this country, and no timelier contribution to current thought has appeared for a long time. The bulk and necessarily high price of Mr. Butler's work will preclude a large circulation in private libraries, but we commend it most urgently to public libraries and universities, for it is a book to which every student of American history or constitutional law should have ready access.

HISTORICAL WORKS.

Mr. Charles A. Hanna has written an elaborate two-volume account of "The Scotch-Irish, or The Scot in North Britain, North Ireland, and North America" (Putnams). Appreciating the important part that the Scotch-Irish have played in the settlement and development of the United States, Mr. Hanna has aimed in these volumes, not so much to write a history of the Scotch-Irish race as to render accessible to American readers the materials of such a history. As Mr. Hanna truly remarks, most native-born Americans, even those of Scottish ancestry, are singularly ill-informed on the details of Scotch history. This is, in part, due to the notable lack of well-written popular histories. Indeed, as regards the history of the Scotch in Ireland the printed record is exceedingly imperfect, and Mr. Hanna's is perhaps the first attempt of an American writer to exploit the contemporary documents and reports relating to the colonization of northern Ireland by the Scots. The features of most immediate interest to American readers in Mr. Hanna's volumes are his

chapters devoted to "The Scotch-Irish and the Revolution," "The Scotch-Irish and the Constitution," and "The Scotch-Irish in American Politics." These chapters bring out the real importance of this element in our population, and are based upon an exhaustive study of the original sources of history. As a corollary to Mr. Hanna's demonstration of the Scotch-Irish achievements in American history is the deduction that our liberties were not, after all, won by New Englanders exclusively, and it is even maintained that the American civilization of to-day is at least no more English than Scotch. For all his assertions Mr. Hanna gives citations to the authorities, and the work, as a whole, is an arsenal of facts regarding the progress of this virile race. The author intimates that these volumes are designed to serve as an introduction to a series of historical collections relating to the early Scotch-Irish settlements in America.

"The Sectional Struggle" is the title of a series of three volumes projected by Mr. Cicero W. Harris of Philadelphia (Lippincott). The first period, ending with the compromise of 1833, is covered in a volume already published. The author's aim in this series is to write an account of the troubles between the Northern and Southern States down to the close of the Civil War. The author evidently has a high ideal of the qualifications of an historian of this prolonged contest, and has for many years devoted much time to the collection of materials and the elaboration of the narrative. He chooses as the point of division between the first and second volumes in this scheme the tariff compromise of 1833. The next volume will cover the period from 1833 to 1850, the era of the second great slavery compromise, while the third will include the ten years preceding the Civil War and the war itself. The author has drawn upon contemporary documents, making slight use of secondary authorities, excepting to supply such materials as could not otherwise be obtained. Especial attention is devoted to the debates of 1830 and of 1833 in the United States Senate.

In "The American History Series" (Scribners) the third volume, by Prof. John W. Burgess, is entitled "Reconstruction and the Constitution," and covers the decade 1866-76. As Professor Burgess in an earlier volume declared his belief that a real national brotherhood between the North and the South could only be reestablished on the basis of a sincere and genuine acknowledgment by the South that secession was an error as well as a failure, he now advances the proposition that a corresponding acknowledgment on the part of the North regarding reconstruction is equally necessary. Not questioning the sincerity of the North in its reconstruction policy, any more than he questioned the sincerity of the South in its secession policy, Professor Burgess holds with the great majority of modern thinkers, whether of Northern or Southern antecedents, that the methods chosen were erroneous. The proper course to have been taken after the Civil War, in his view, was to hold the districts of the South under territorial civil government "until the white race in those districts should have sufficiently recovered from its temporary disloyalty to the Union to be intrusted again with the powers of commonwealth local government." This course, Professor Burgess believes, was not only the correct course to take, but, in his opinion, it would have been found to be the truly practicable course. But for the mistakes of the Republican party in its reconstruction policy, Professor Burgess doubts whether the

Democratic party in the "solid" South would ever have been built up. In the body of the book Professor Burgess gives full expositions of the Congressional plan of reconstruction, together with a detailed study of its results.

The remarkable record of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin is brought to mind by the publication of an illustrated account of the exercises at the dedication of the society's new library building in a "Memorial Volume" (Madison, Wis.: State Historical Society). The library of the society, which now occupies one of the finest buildings of its class in the United States, has been built up during the last fifty years, until it now ranks third in size and importance among the great historical libraries in the country, and it is the most important reference library west of the Alleghanies, consisting, as it does, of nearly 200,000 books and pamphlets. It is resorted to by scholars and investigators from all parts of the West and South.

"The Foundations of American Foreign Policy," by Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart (Macmillan), does not purport to be a history of American diplomacy, although it deals with many of the policies and principles adopted by our forefathers in attempting the solution of problems not unlike those that confront the nation to-day. Professor Hart states the problems clearly and gives full expositions of the guiding principles in each case.

It is hardly necessary, perhaps, again to direct the attention of American historical students to the valuable annual "Review of Historical Publications Relating to Canada" (The University of Toronto: Published by the Librarian). This admirable publication has reached its sixth volume, the last issue covering the literature of 1901. The work consists of brief reviews of important books, pamphlets, and magazine articles, the present volume containing over two hundred pages, with an excellent index. Many of the publications reviewed in this volume throw interesting side lights on various episodes in United States history.

"The War in South Africa: Its Cause and Conduct," by A. Conan Doyle (McClure, Phillips & Co.), is a statement of the British case. Dr. Doyle does not pretend that the right was absolutely on one side, nor that the British campaign has been above criticism. His contention is that the British Government did its best to avoid war, and that the British army is now doing its best to wage it with humanity. He considers the various charges brought against the British soldiers, the management of the concentration camps, and the cases of farm-burning, and his conclusions amount, on the whole, to a vindication of the British army.

Miss Mary Taylor Blauvelt has undertaken the difficult task of tracing "The Development of Cabinet Government in England" (Macmillan). The fact which at once strikes the American student as most significant in connection with the English cabinet as an institution of government is the fact that this institution is wholly unknown to English law. It is solely the creation of custom, and, like many other venerable English institutions, it has no real sanction save that of custom. Miss Blauvelt clearly states the history of the Privy Council, the earlier steps toward a cabinet government, and the successive changes in the relations between crown and ministry.

Mrs. Elizabeth W. Champney, whose "Romance of the Feudal Châteaux" was noticed in this magazine at the time of its appearance, has now completed a volume entitled "Romance of the Renaissance Châteaux" (Put-

nams). This volume really tells the story of how the great movement known as the Renaissance came to France. Mrs. Champney has tried to derive the story of mediæval France from a study of the homes of the French people. The present work, therefore, consists of a series of sketches grouped about certain notable châteaux which the author has found especially rich in æsthetic beauty and romantic associations. The volume is appropriately illustrated.

"Town Life in Ancient Italy" (Boston: Benj. H. Sanborn & Co.) takes us back to the first century A.D. The book is a translation by Mr. William E. Waters of Prof. Ludwig Friedländer's monograph which first appeared in Germany in 1879. The great merit of the work lies in the fact that it is wholly based upon evidence furnished or suggested by the literature and inscriptions of the period of which it treats. It describes the appearance and condition of the towns, the system of municipal government, the social classes and fiscal management of rural cities, popular amusements, religious observances, and the relations of the various towns with Rome.

The latest issue in "The Semitic Series" (Scribners) is a volume by Dr. Lewis B. Paton, of the Hartford Theological Seminary, on "The Early History of Syria and Palestine," being a history of these countries from the earliest times down to the establishment of the Persian empire. On account of the close relations sustained by these lands commercially and politically with other Oriental empires, the recent archaeological discoveries in Babylonia, Assyria, Egypt, and Arabia have thrown much light on their history. Dr. Paton has availed himself of these discoveries, and in this volume presents them in a clear and popular form, combining them with the facts already known from the Bible and other sources of history.

BIOGRAPHY.

"The Life of John Ruskin," by W. G. Collingwood, published in 1893 in two volumes, has been rewritten since Ruskin's death on somewhat different lines, and now appears in a revised and abbreviated form in a single volume (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.). Mr. Collingwood has omitted some of his expository material and confined himself to the mere narrative of Ruskin's life. Considerable new biographical detail, however, has been added from various sources, including several letters which have hitherto been unprinted, and a complete account of Ruskin's death and funeral obsequies. The author was for many years Ruskin's private secretary and one of his most intimate friends. The work as now published is a compact, convenient, and authoritative biography.

Mr. Edward Clodd has written an interesting one-volume life of Thomas Henry Huxley (Dodd, Mead & Co.), treating the subject under the heads,—the man, the discoverer, the interpreter, the controversialist, and the constructor. In these chapters Huxley's attitude toward the questions of his time is clearly set forth.

An account of the exercises in celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of Daniel Webster's graduation from Dartmouth College, in 1801, has been published by the college (Hanover, N. H.: Dartmouth College). The estimates of Webster contained in the speeches on this occasion by such men as Congressman McCall, ex-Governor Black, Senator Hoar, Dr. Edward Everett Hale, the Hon. William Everett, Chief Justice Fuller, and others form a striking tribute to the man.

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| Ains. | Ainslee's Magazine, N. Y. | Ed. | Education, Boston. | NEng. | New England Magazine, Boston. |
| ACQR. | American Catholic Quarterly Review, Phila. | EdR. | Educational Review, N. Y. | NineC. | Nineteenth Century, London. |
| AHR. | American Historical Review, N. Y. | Eng. | Engineering Magazine, N. Y. | NAR. | North American Review, N.Y. |
| AJS. | American Journal of Sociology, Chicago. | Era. | Era, Philadelphia. | Nou. | Nouvelle Revue, Paris. |
| AJT. | American Journal of Theology, Chicago. | EM. | España Moderna, Madrid. | NA. | Nuova Antologia, Rome. |
| ALR. | American Law Review, St. Louis. | Ev. | Everybody's Magazine, N. Y. | OC. | Open Court, Chicago. |
| AMonM. | American Monthly Magazine, Washington, D. C. | Fort. | Fortnightly Review, London. | O. | Outing, N. Y. |
| AMRR. | American Monthly Review of Reviews, N. Y. | Forum. | Forum, N. Y. | OutW. | Outlook, N. Y. |
| ANat. | American Naturalist, Boston. | FrL. | Frank Leslie's Monthly, N. Y. | Over. | Overland Monthly, San Francisco. |
| AngA. | Anglo-American Magazine, N. Y. | Gent. | Gentleman's Magazine, London. | PMM. | Pall Mall Magazine, London. |
| Annals. | Annals of the American Academy of Pol. and Soc. Science, Phila. | GBag. | Green Bag, Boston. | Pear. | Pearson's Magazine, N. Y. |
| APB. | Anthony's Photographic Bulletin, N. Y. | Gunt. | Gunton's Magazine, N. Y. | Phil. | Philosophical Review, N. Y. |
| Arch. | Architectural Record, N. Y. | Harp. | Harper's Magazine, N. Y. | PhoT. | Photographic Times, N. Y. |
| Arena. | Arena, N. Y. | Hart. | Hartford Seminary Record, Hartford, Conn. | PL. | Poet-Lore, Boston. |
| AA. | Art Amateur, N. Y. | Home. | Home Magazine, N. Y. | PSQ. | Political Science Quarterly, Boston. |
| AI. | Art Interchange, N. Y. | Hom. | Homiletic Review, N. Y. | PopA. | Popular Astronomy, Northfield, Minn. |
| AJ. | Art Journal, London. | IJE. | International Journal of Ethics, Phila. | PopS. | Popular Science Monthly, N.Y. |
| Art. | Artist, London. | Int. | International Monthly, Burlington, Vt. | PIR. | Presbyterian and Reformed Review, Phila. |
| Atlant. | Atlantic Monthly, Boston. | IntS. | International Studio, N. Y. | PQ. | Presbyterian Quarterly, Charlotte, N. C. |
| Bad. | Badminton, London. | JMSL. | Journal of the Military Service Institution, Governor's Island, N. Y. H. | QJEcon. | Quarterly Journal of Economics, Boston. |
| BankL. | Bankers' Magazine, London. | JPEcon. | Journal of Political Economy, Chicago. | QR. | Quarterly Review, London. |
| BankNY. | Bankers' Magazine, N. Y. | Kind. | Kindergarten Magazine, Chicago. | RasN. | Rassegna Nazionale, Florence. |
| Bib. | Biblical World, Chicago. | KindR. | Kindergarten Review, Springfield, Mass. | RefS. | Réforme Sociale, Paris. |
| BibS. | Bibliotheca Sacra, Oberlin, O. | Krin. | Kringsjaa, Christiania. | RRL. | Review of Reviews, London. |
| BU. | Bibliothèque Universelle, Lausanne. | LHH. | Ladies' Home Journal, Phila. | RRM. | Review of Reviews, Melbourne. |
| Black. | Blackwood's Magazine, Edinburgh. | LeisH. | Leisure Hour, London. | RDM. | Revue des Deux Mondes, Paris. |
| BB. | Book Buyer, N. Y. | Lipp. | Lippincott's Magazine, Phila. | RGen. | Revue Générale, Brussels. |
| Bkman. | Bookman, N. Y. | LQ. | London Quarterly Review, London. | RPar. | Revue de Paris, Paris. |
| BP. | Brush and Pencil, Chicago. | Long. | Longman's Magazine, London. | RPP. | Revue Politique et Parlementaire, Paris. |
| Can. | Canadian Magazine, Toronto. | Luth. | Lutheran Quarterly, Gettysburg, Pa. | RRP. | Revue des Revues, Paris. |
| Cass. | Cassell's Magazine, London. | McCl. | McClure's Magazine, N. Y. | RSoc. | Revue Socialistic, Paris. |
| CasM. | Cassier's Magazine, N. Y. | Mac. | Macmillan's Magazine, London. | RPL. | Rivista Politica e Letteraria, Rome. |
| Cath. | Catholic World, N. Y. | MA. | Magazine of Art, London. | Ros. | Rosary, Somerset, Ohio. |
| Cent. | Century Magazine, N. Y. | MRN. | Methodist Review, Nashville. | San. | Sanitarian, N. Y. |
| Cham. | Chambers's Journal, Edinburgh. | MRNY. | Methodist Review, N. Y. | School. | School Review, Chicago. |
| Chaut. | Chautauquan, Cleveland, O. | Mind. | Mind, N. Y. | Scrib. | Scribner's Magazine, N. Y. |
| Contem. | Contemporary Review, London. | MisH. | Missionary Herald, Boston. | SR. | Sewanee Review, N. Y. |
| Corn. | Cornhill, London. | MisR. | Missionary Review, N. Y. | SocS. | Social Service, N. Y. |
| Cosm. | Cosmopolitan, N. Y. | Mon. | Monist, Chicago. | Str. | Strand Magazine, London. |
| CLA. | Country Life in America, N. Y. | MonR. | Monthly Review, London. | Temp. | Temple Bar, London. |
| Crit. | Critic, N. Y. | MunA. | Municipal Affairs, N. Y. | USM. | United Service Magazine, London. |
| Deut. | Deutsche Revue, Stuttgart. | Mun. | Munsey's Magazine, N. Y. | West. | Westminster Review, London. |
| Dial. | Dial, Chicago. | Mus. | Music, Chicago. | WPM. | Wilson's Photographic Magazine, N. Y. |
| Dub. | Dublin Review, Dublin. | NatGM. | National Geographic Magazine, Washington, D. C. | WW. | World's Work, N. Y. |
| Edin. | Edinburgh Review, London. | NatM. | National Magazine, Boston. | Yale. | Yale Review, New Haven. |
| | | NatR. | National Review, London. | YM. | Young Man, London. |
| | | NC. | New Church Review, Boston. | YW. | Young Woman, London. |